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## To Purchasers



E offer this list of select Hardy Perennials and Shrubs for the garden border and shrubbery, with choice Roses, Irises, Lilies, Pompon Chrysanthemums, and especially fine Dahlias, with the assurance that only stock of the best quality will be supplied.

We make a specialty of Native Perennials for the Wild Garden, for which estimates will be given if large plantings are required.

We also fill orders for imported and other stock not listed in our Catalogue.
Purchasers are requested to state the name of the express company or railroad freight by which plants should be forwarded; we ship from Barrytown by the American or National express ; and by steamboat freight to Albany and Newburg and intermediate places; also by steamboat freight to New York. Parcels sent by Adams Express will be shipped from Red Hook, Dutchess county, New York.

Orders from purchasers whose names are not on our books should be accompanied by cash, or satisfactory reference should be given.

Our plants are delivered free at the express or freight office at Barrytown or Red Hook, after which our responsibility ceases.

We make no charge for packing except for large cases and shrubs.
We should be notified at once of any delay in the receipt of stock, or of any error made in filling an order. Complaints will not be considered unless made within six days after receipt of stock.

For injury occurring during transit, complaint should be made to the express company, as we take every care in packing.

A reduction will be made in the price of plants purchased in large quantities.
Our price-list of Native Perennials for the Wild Garden will be sent on application.

Remittances by Check or Money-order should be made payable to, and all correspondence addressed to

TELEPHONE
Red Hook, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

## SHATEMUC NURSERIES



## Herbaceous Perennials

These are hardy plants of easy cultivation. The soil should be well enriched, and after planting kept well stirred in hot, dry weather. The plants should be mulched when freezing weather sets in.

## aCANTHUS latifolius. Bear's Breech. An orna-

 mental plant, with deeply incised foliage of a glossy green; fine for grouping or for single specimens. 20 cts . each, $\$ 1.75$ for 10.ACHILLEA millefolium roseum. Yarrow. Dense heads of pink flowers, in bloom all summer. I5 cts. each, $\$ \mathrm{I} .25$ for 10.
Ptarmica, The Pearl. Double white, constantly in bloom; useful in a mixed border. I5 cts. each, \$1. 25 for 10.
tomentosa. Creeping plant, golden yellow, good for rockery. 15 cts. each, $\$ 1.25$ for 10.
ACONITUM Napellus. Monkshood. Dark blue; good for shady places. I5 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10 .
Napellus album. Pure white. I5 cts. each, \$1. 25 for 10 .
ADENOPHORA Potanini. Attractive light blue flowers from July to September. 20 cts. each, \$1. 75 for 10 .
ADONIS vernalis. Flowers yellow; suitable for rockwork. 12 cts. each, $\$ 1$ for 10.
AGROSTEMMA Coronaria. Rose Campion. Deep pink, silvery foliage. 15 cts. each, $\$_{\text {I. } 25}$ for 10.
alstremmeria aurantiaca. Peruvian Lily. Attractive clusters of yellow flowers with brown spots. 20 cts. each, $\$_{1 .} 75$ for 10.
ALTHAA rosea. Hollyhock-
Chater's Double. In separate colors. 20 cts . each, $\$ 1.75$ for 10 ; mixed, 15 cts. each, $\$ 1.25$ for 10.
Single. Separate colors, 20 cts. each, $\$$ I. 75 for 10 ; mixed, 15 cts. each, $\$_{\text {I. } 25}$ for 10.
Alleghany. 20 cts. each, $\$_{\text {I. } 75}$ for 10.
ALYSSUM saxtile compactum. Golden yellow; choice for border or rockery. 15 cts. each, \$I. 25 for 10.
ANCHUSA Italica. Deep blue flowers in panicles; in flower all summer. I5 cts. each, $\$ 1.25$ for 10.

ANEMONE Japonica, Honorine Joubert. Single white; valuable for late summer, as are all the varieties. I5 cts. each, \$1. 25 for 10.
Japonica, Lady Ardilaun. Large, single white. I5 cts. each, \$i. 25 for 10.
Japonica, Lord Ardilaun. Finest double white. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.25$ for 10.
Japonica elegantissima. Satiny rose, semi-double. 15 cts. each, \$1. 25 for 10.
Japonica, Prince Heinrich. Double red; free-flowering; distinct from all others. I5 cts. each, \$1. 25 for 10.
Japonica, Queen Charlotte. Semi-double; silvery pink. 15 cts . each, $\$ \mathrm{I} .25$ for 10.
Japonica rosea superba. Delicate silvery rose; very free-flowering. I5 cts. each, $\$ \mathrm{I} .25$ for 10.
Japonica, Whirlwind. Semi-double; pure white; free-flowering. I5 cts. each, \$1. 25 for 10.
Pennsylvanica. Native; ivory-white flowers. I5 cts. each, \$I. 25 for 10.
St. Brigid. Irish Poppy Anemone. Mixed colors, 15 cts. each, $\$ \mathrm{I} .25$ for 10.
ANTHEMIS tinctoria. Yellow, daisy-like flowers, constantly in bloom. I2 cts. each, \$I for 10.
ANTHERICUM Liliago. St. Bernard's Lily. Spikes of white flowers. I5 cts. each, $\$ 1.25$ for Io.
Liliastrum. St. Bruno's Lily. Fragrant, lilylike flowers; does well in partial shade. I5 cts. each, $\$ \mathrm{I} .25$ for 10.
AQUILEGIA alba. Single and double. All the Columbines are valuable for early summer. 15 cts. each, $\$_{\text {I. } 25}$ for 10.
Canadensis. Wild Columbine. Native. Graceful plant; red and yellow flowers. I 2 cts. each, \$i for 10.
chrysantha. Golden-spurred Columbine. Flowers freely for a long period. I5 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10 .

Aquilegia cærulea. Rocky Mountain Columbine Blue flowers. I5 cts. each, $\$ 1.25$ for 10.
Helenæ. A new hybrid; blue and white. 20 cts. each, \$1. 75 for io.
Pink Hybrids. 15 cts. each, $\$_{1.25}$ for 10.
Sutton's Hybrids. 20 cts. each, $\$_{\text {i. }} 75$ for 10.
ARABIS alpina. Rock Cress. A mass of white flowers in early spring; a low plant, excellent for the rockery. IO cts. each, 75 cts. for 10.
alpina flore pleno. Distinct, double-flowering form of the above. 15 cts. each, $\$_{1.25}$ for 10.
armeria maritima. Thrift, or Sea Pink. Dwarf plant; deep pink. I5 cts. each, \$1. 25 for 10.
alba. A pretty white form. 15 cts. each, $\$_{1.25}$ for 10.
ARTEMISIA Abrotanum. Southernwood. Known in England as "Old Man." Aromatic foliage; useful in the border or shrubbery. I5 cts. each, \$I. 25 for 10.
Stelleriana. Old Woman. Silvery foliage; creeping stems. I 5 cts. each, $\$ \mathrm{I} .25$ for 10.
ARUNCUS astilboides. Goat's Beard. Panicles of creamy white flowers. I5 cts. each, \$1. 25 for 10.
ASCLEPIAS incarnata. Flowers of old-rose color; does well in moist ground. 15 cts. each, Si. 25 for 10.
tuberosa. Butterfly Weed. Rich orange clusters; grows in dry ground. I5 cts. each, \$1. 25 for 10.
ASPERULA odorata. Sweet Woodruff. Creeping plant, with white flowers; good for carpeting in shady places. 20 cts . each, \$1. 75 for io.
ASPHODELINE lutea. Fragrant yellow flowers in July. 20 cts. each, \$i. 75 for 10.
ASTER alpinus. Low-growing; good for the rockery I5 cts. each, $\$_{\text {I. } 25}$ for 10.
Amellus Bessarabicus. Fine purple. I5 cts. each, \$1. 25 for 10.
divaricatus. White Wood Aster. Native; for woodland places. I2 cts. each, \$i for io.
ericoides. White Heath Aster. Delicate bloom; low-growing. I2 cts. each, \$1 for 10.
lævis. Lovely shade of violet-blue; one of the prettiest natives. 12 cts . each, $\mathrm{\$ I}_{\mathrm{I}}$ for 10.
Novæ-Angliæ. Native; deep purple. I2 cts. each, \$i for 10.
paniculatus. Native; white, starry flowers; fine under cultivation. I 2 cts. each, $\$_{1}$ for 10
prenanthoides. Native; for moist ground; tall, wavy stems. 12 cts. each, \$i for 10.
puniceus. Red-Stalk Aster. Native; for moist ground. 12 cts. each, \$i for 10.
Robert Parker. Violet; very attractive hybrid. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10.
salicifolius. Native; pale lavender. I2 cts. each, \$i for 10.
salicifolius stenophyllus. Mass of bloom; very small foliage. I2 cts. each, \$i for 10.
Tradescanti. Michaelmas Daisy. Native; bears a mass of small, white flowers; quite distinct. 12 cts . each, \$i for 10.
undulatus. Native; later variety; distinct foliage. 12 cts. each, $\$_{1}$ for 10.
ASTILBE Japonica. Cream-white, feathery spikes. 12 cts. each, \$i for 10.
floribunda. Larger spikes. 20 cts. each, \$r. 75 for 10.
Gladstone. Distinct; valuable for forcing. 20 cts . each, \$1. 75 for Io.

BAPTISIA australis. False Indigo. Blue lupinlike flowers, with pretty foliage. I5 cts. each, \$I. 25 for 10 .
BELEMCANDA. Blackberry Lily. Orange flowers; seeds resemble blackberries. 20 cts. each, \$I. 75 for 10.
BELLIS perennis, Snowball. English Daisy. Double, white. Io cts. each, 75 cts . for 10.
perennis, Longfellow. Tipped rose-color. IO cts. each, 75 cts. for 10.
BOCCONIA cordata. Plume Poppy. Decorative, glaucous foliage; good for distant effects; seedpods are ornamental in autumn. I5 cts. each, \$1. 25 for 10.
BOLTONIA asteroides. White, star-like flowers; attractive in late summer. I5c. each, \$i. 25 for 10.
latisquama. Lavender, tinged pink. I5 cts. each, \$I. 25 for 10.
CALLIRHOE involucrata. Poppy Mallow. Trailing plant, with pink and white flowers. I5 cts. each, \$1. 25 for 10.
Caltha palustris. Marsh Marigold. Rich golden bloom in early spring, in moist ground. I5 cts. each, \$1. 25 for 10.
CAMPANULA Carpatica. Low-growing, graceful blue bells. 15 cts. each, $\$ 1.25$ for 10 .
Carpatica alba. White variety; same habit. I5 cts. each, \$1. 25 for 10.
Mariesi. Japanese Balloon Flower. Rich violet. I5 cts. each, \$I. 25 for 10.
Medium. Canterbury Bells. Single; blue, mauve, rose and white; stately biennials, remaining long in bloom. I5 cts. each, \$1. 25 for 10.
Medium calycanthema. Cup-and-Saucer. Variation of Canterbury Bells; blue, rose and white. 15 cts. each, $\$ 1.25$ for 10.
persicifolia. Blue flowers, narrow foliage; in bloom all summer. I5 cts. each, \$i. 25 for 10.
persicifolia alba. Pure white variety. I5 cts. each, \$1. 25 for 10.
persicifolia Moerheimi. Double, white. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.25$ for 10 .
pyramidalis. Chimney Bellflower. Tall spikes of blue flowers. I5 cts. each, $\$_{1.25}$ for 10.
pyramidalis alba. Pure white variety; tall growth. I5 cts. each, $\$_{1.25}$ for 10.


Astilbe Japonica

CAREX Fraseri. Sedge. For a moist, shady situation; long, cylindrical head of white flowers. 25 cts. each, \$2.25 for 10 .
Morrowi. Evergreen, with white-edged foliage; good for border or pots. 20 cts . each, $\$ 1.75$ for Io.
CARNATION (Pink), Mrs. Sinkins. Pure white. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3.25$ for 10.
Napoleon III. Red. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3.25$ for 10.
Picotee. Mixed colors. 25 cts . each, $\$ 2.25$ for 10.
Sutton's Single. Mixed colors. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3.25$ for 10.
Sutton's Double. Mixed colors. 35 cts. each, \$3.25 for 10 .
Scoticus. Paisley Pink. Clove fragrance. if cts. each, $\$_{\text {I. } 25}$ for 10.
CARYOPTERIS mastacanthus. Verbena Shrub. Lavender-blue; of shrubby habit; valuable for autumn, as it blooms until frost; requires covering in exposed situations. I5 cts. each, \$I. 25 for 10 .
CASSIA Marylandica. American Senna. Acacialike leaves; clusters of yellow flowers in August. I5 cts. each, \$1. 25 for 10.
CEANOTHUS, Gloire de Plantieres. Shrub-like plant, with lavender-blue flowers; requires protection in winter. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.75$ for 10 .
CENTAUREA macrocephala. Deep yellow, thistlelike flowers. 20 cts. each, $\$_{\text {I. }} 75$ for 10.
montana. Feathery, deep blue flowers. 20 cts. each, $\$ \mathrm{I} .75$ for io.
CENTRANTHUS ruber. Jupiter's Beard. Crimson clusters in flower all summer. 15 cts . each, \$1. 25 for 10.
albus. White clusters. 15 cts. each, $\$ \mathrm{I} .25$ for 10.


Delphinium formosum

CERASTIUM tomentosum. Snow-in-Summer. Silvery foliage, delicate white flowers; for edgings and rockery. I2 cts. each, \$i for 10.
CERATOSTIGMA plumbaginoides (Plumbago Larpentæ). Red-branched stems, with brilliant blue flowers; good for sheltered positions. I5 cts. each, \$i. 25 for Io.
CHEIRANTHUS Cheiri. Wallflower. Fragrant, half-hardy perennial ; beautiful shades of yellow and brown. I5 cts. each, $\$ \mathrm{I} .25$ for 10.
CHELONE glabra. Turtle-head. White, shelllike flowers on tall spikes in late summer. I5 cts. each, \$1. 25 for io.
Lyoni. Deep red; prefers half-shady, moist situations. 15 cts. each, $\$ 1.25$ for 10 .
CHRYSANTHEMUM coccineum (Pyrethrum roseum). All shades of pink; single and double; long in flower in early summer. I 5 cts. each, $\$_{1.25}$ for Io.
Shasta Daisy. Large, snowy white flowers. I5 cts. each, \$I. 25 for Io.
uliginosum. Giant Ox-eye. White; free-flowering. I5 cts. each, \$1.25 for io.
CIMICIFUGA simplex (Actæa Japonica). Creamwhite spikes, flowering until frost. 40 cts. each, \$3.75 for 10 .
CLAYtonia Virginica. Spring Beauty. Native; pink and white flowers in early spring. I5 cts. each, $\$ \mathrm{I} .25$ for 10.
CLEMATIS Davidiana. This Clematis is of shrubby habit and flowers for a long period; bell-shaped flowers of a lavender-blue color. 20 cts. each, \$1. 75 for 10 .
Gerbe fleurie. Same habit; flowers of lighter blue. 20 cts. each, $\$$ I. 75 for 10.
recta. White flowers in large clusters; same habit. 20 cts. each, \$i. 75 for io.
COMMELINA Sellowiana. Blue flowers; the tuberous roots should be kept over winter like dahlias. 20 cts. each, $\$ \mathrm{I} .75$ for 10.
COREOPSIS lanceolata grandiflora. Golden yellow flowers of fine form; long stems. 15 cts. each, \$1. 25 for 10.
DELPHINIUM Belladonna. Clear turquoise-blue; free-blooming. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.25$ for 10.
Chinense album. Delicate white, with green spots. 12 cts. each, $\$_{1}$ for 10.
Chinense azureum. Intense blue. 12 cts. eách, \$I for 10.
formosum. Deep blue; tall-growing. 15 cts. each, \$1. 25 for 10.
formosum cœlestinum. Sky-blue; tall. i5 cts. each, $\$ \mathrm{I} .25$ for io.
formosum, Lemoine's Hybrids. Various shades of blue. 20 cts. each, $\$ 1.75$ for 10.
Improved Hybrids. 15 cts. each, $\$ \mathrm{I} .25$ for 10.
dianthus barbatus. Sweet William. Biennial; rich in color. 15 cts. each, $\$ 1.25$ for 10.
latifolius. Everblooming Pinks. Various shades of red and pink. I 5 cts. each, $\$ \mathrm{I} .25$ for 10.
dicentra spectabilis. Bleeding Heart. A favorite in old gardens; graceful heart-shaped flowers in early summer. 15 cts. each, $\$ 1.25$ for 10.
DICTAMNUS Fraxinella. Spikes of white flowers with spicy fragrance. 15 cts. each, $\$ 1.25$ for 10.
fraxinella rubra. Pink flowers. 15 cts . each, $\$ 1.25$ for 10 .
dodecatheon Meadia. Shooting Star. Pink flowers, resembling a clycamen. I5 cts. each, \$I. 25 for 10 .

DIGITALIS gloxinæflora. A beautiful strain of Foxgloves, 4 to 6 feet high. I2 cts. each, \$i for 10.
gloxiniæflora alba. 12 cts. each, $\$_{1}$ for 10.
gloxiniæflora rosea. I2 cts. each, $\$_{1}$ for 10.
Ivery's Spotted. 12 cts . each, \$I for 10.
purpurea. I2 cts. each, \$i for 10.
Mixed. Io cts. each, 75 cts. for 10.
DORONICUM Caucasicum. Leopard's Bane. A choice Alpine plant with yellow flowers. I5 cts. each, \$1. 25 for 10.
ECHINOPS Ritro. Globe Thistle. Globular steelblue flowers. 20 cts . each, $\$ \mathrm{I} .75$ for 10.
ERIGERON speciosus. Light blue, finely cut petals. I5 cts. each, \$r. 25 for 10.
ERYNGIUM amethystinum. Blue flowers; effective plants for the shrubbery border and wild garden. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.25$ for 10.
EUPATORIUM Fraseri. Good for the wild garden. I5 cts. each, \$1. 25 for 10.
perfoliatum. BONESET. Native; heads of white flowers; for moist places. 15 cts. each, \$1. 25 for 10.
purpureum. Joe-Pye Weed. Native, tall, striking plant. I5 cts. each, \$1.25 for io.
EUPHORBIA corollata. Flowering Spurge. Attractive native plant, with white flowers. I 5 cts . each, $\$_{1.25}$ for 10.
FUNKIA Japonica. Day Lily. Lavender flowers. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.25$ for 10.
Sieboldiana. Silvery gray foliage; light purple flowers. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.25$ for 10.
subcordata grandiflora. Pure white, lily-like flowers; fragrant. I5 cts. each, \$1. 25 for 10.
undulata media picta. Variegated leaves; lavender flowers. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.25$ for 10 .
GAILLARDIA grandiflora. Yellow and red; effective and free-flowering. 15 cts. each, \$1. 25 for 10.
Kermessine. Large blooms of rich color. I5 cts. each, $\$ 1.25$ for 10.
maxima Kelwayi. A fine strain with large blooms. 15 cts. each, \$1. 25 for 10.
gentiana Andrewsii. Closed Gentian. Native; dark blue flowers. I 5 cts. each, \$1. 25 for 10.
Geranium maculatum. Wild Crane's Bill. Native, pretty mauve flowers in early summer. I5 cts. each, \$r. 25 for 10.
GUNNERA manicata. Effective foliage, immense leaves; grows in moist, sheltered places. \$i each.
GYPSOPHILA paniculata. Baby's Breath. Delicate mist-like bloom. Io cts. each, 75 cts. for 10. paniculata flore pleno. A double form of the above. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3.25$ for 10.
HELENIUM autumnale. Golden flowers in late summer and fall; favorite native. I5 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10 .
Hoopesii. Native; orange-yellow; one of the best. 20 cts . each, \$1. 75 for 10.
grandicephalum striatum. Flowers in large heads; orange; streaked crimson. 20 cts. each, \$I. 75 for 10.
HELIANTHEMUM alpestre. Rock Rose. Evergreen Alpine plant; forms a low mat. I5 cts. each, \$1. 25 for 10.
HELIANTHUS decapetalus. Native, numerous heads of yellow flowers. 15 cts. each, $\$ 1.25$ for 10.

Maximiliani. Latest Sunflower. Broad-leaved. I5 cts. each, \$1.25 for io.

Helianthus orgyalis. Lemon-color; tall, bending stems; narrow foliage; graceful habit. 15 cts. each, $\$ 1.25$ for 10.
rigidus, Miss Mellish. Flowers in September and October. I5 cts. each, \$1. 25 for Io.
Soleil d'Or. Deep golden yellow, with quilled petals. 15 cts. each, $\$ \mathrm{I} .25$ for 10 .
Woolley Dod. Deep yellow, quite distinct. I 5 cts. each, $\$ 1.25$ for 10 .


HELIOPSIS lævis. False Sunflower. Flowers for a long period, beginning earlier than Helianthus. 15 cts. each, \$i. 25 for 10.
Pitcheriana. Desirable variety; perpetual bloomer. ${ }^{1} 5$ cts. each, $\$ 1.25$ for 10.
HELLEBORUS niger. Christmas Rose. Flowers well if protected in the winter; should be planted in a well-drained, sheltered place. 25 cts. each.
HELONIAS bullata. Stud Pink. For moist places; flowers pink. 20 cts . each, \$1. 75 for ro.
HEMEROCALLIS flava. Yellow Day-Lily. Earliest; pale yellow. I 5 cts. each, $\$ 1.25$ for 10.
fulva Kwanso. Double, orange flowers. 4 feet. 15 cts. each, \$1. 25 for 10.
Middendorfii. Golden yellow. 2 feet. I5 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10 .
Thunbergii. Latest-flowering; sweet-scented; lem-on-yellow. $2 \frac{1}{2}$ feet. I5 cts. each, $\$_{\text {I. } 25}$ for 10.
hepatica Hepatica. Liverwort. Native; for early spring in shady places; varies from white to mauve and purple. I5 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10.


Hibiscus Moscheutos
heUCHERA sanguinea. Coral Bells. Graceful spikes of coral flowers; does best in enriched, sandy soil. 15 cts. each, $\$ 1.25$ for 10 .
HIbISCUS Moscheutos. Swamp Rose Mallow. Showy plants for moist ground; flowers a lovely rose. I5 cts. each, \$i. 25 for 10.
Crimson Eye. White, with velvety red center. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10.
hoUstonia cærulea. Quaker Ladies. For early spring in sunny places; a low plant with a mass of sky-blue flowers. 15 cts. each, $\$ \mathrm{I} .25$ for 10.
HUNNEMANNIA fumariæfolia. Giant Yellow Tulip Poppy. From Mexico; not hardy at the North; should be treated as an annual; constantly in bloom. I5 cts. each, $\$_{\text {I. } 25}$ for 10.
HYPERICUM elegans. Yellow flowers and pretty foliage. 15 cts. each, $\$_{\text {I. } 25}$ for 10.
Moserianum. St. John's Wort. Large, golden flowers through the summer and fall. I5 cts. each, $\$_{\text {I. } 25}$ for 10.
IBERIS. Candytuft. Evergreen perennial.
Pruiti. Early variety, with white flowers. 15 cts. each, $\$ \mathrm{I} .25$ for IO .
sempervirens. White flowers and glossy foliage I 5 cts. each, $\$_{\text {I. } 25}$ for io.
INCARVILLEA Delavayi. Showy plant from northern China, producing rose-colored, gloxinialike blossoms. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.25$ for 10 .
INULA ensifolia. Small yellow flowers; very freeflowering. 25 cts . each, $\$ 2.25$ for 10.
KNIPHOFIA (Tritoma Pfitzeri). Red-Hot-Poker. A striking plant, with orange-scarlet spikes; needs protection in winter. I5c. ea., \$1. 25 for Io.
LathYrus latifolius. Everlasting Pea. Deep pink flowers. I2 cts. each, \$I for 10.
LaVANDULA vera. Sweet Lavender. Aromatic foliage of silvery gray; not perfectly hardy north of New York. I5 cts. each, \$i. 25 for io.
LIATRIS pycnostachya. Kansas Gay-Feather. Long spikes of rosy purple flowers. 5 feet tall. 15 cts. each, $\$ \mathrm{I} .25$ for 10.
scariosa. Purple flowers in spikes. I5.cts. each, \$I. 25 for 10.

LOBELIA cardinalis. Native; rich, cardinal-red; will flower in dry soil, but succeeds best in moist situations. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10.
LUNARIA annua. Honesty, or Moonwort. This is grown for its ornamental silvery seed-pods; hardy biennial. I5 cts. each, $\$ 1.25$ for io.
LUPINUS arboreus, Snow Queen. Long spikes of white flowers. 15 cts. each, $\$ 1.25$ for 10.
polyphyllus. Spikes of deep blue flowers; attractive foliage. 15 cts. each, $\$ \mathrm{I} .25$ for 10.
LYCHNIS Chalcedonica. Maltese Cross. Brilliant scarlet heads of flowers. I5 cts. each, \$1. 25 for 10 .
Flos-cuculi. Cuckoo-Flower. Soft pink flowers in delicate clusters. I5 cts. each, \$I. 25 for 10.
Haageana. Showy flowers in shades of red and salmon. I5 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10.
vespertina. Double, white; blooms profusely. 20 cts. each, $\$_{\text {I. } 75}$ for 10.
LYTHRUM Salicaria. Purple Loosestrife. A strong-growing plant in moist soil, attaining a height of II feet. Spikes of rosy purple flowers brilliant in a mass. I 5 cts. each, $\$ \mathrm{I} .25$ forio.
MERTENSIA Virginica. Bluebells. Native; graceful blue flowers, for early spring; does best in moist ground. 12 cts. each, \$i for 10.
MONARDA didyma. Bee-Balm. Spikes of deep red flowers; good for massing. i2 cts. each, \$i for I .
MYOSOTIS dissitiflora. FORGET-ME-NOT. Early. Io cts. each, 75 cts. for 10.
palustris semperflorens. Forget-me-not. For moist ground; blooms all summer. Io cts. each, 75 cts . for I 0.
sylvatica. For spring bedding. Io cts. each, 75 cts. for 10.
NEPETA Mussini. A Persian plant, with sky-blue flowers. 3 to 4 feet. I 5 cts. each, $\$ \mathrm{I} .25$ for 10.
NIEREMBERGIA rivularis. A creeping Alpine plant, white, cup-shaped flowers; desirable for the rockery. I5 cts. each, \$I. 25 for 10.
Enothera. Evening Primrose-
Missouriensis. Rich yellow flowers. I5 cts. each, \$1. 25 for 10.
Youngii. Lemon-yellow flowers. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10.
PAONIA officinalis, alba, rosea and rubra. Earliestflowering Peonies. 25 cts . each, $\$ 2.25$ for 10.
alba plena odorata. Pure white. 30 cts . each.
candidissima. Anemone-flowered; clear sulphuryellow. 60 cts. each.
Delachii. Deep amaranth; late-flowering. 35 cts . each.
Duchesse de Nemours. Double, white. 50 c. each.
edulis superba. Mauve, with lighter shadings. 50 cts. each.
festiva alba. Good double, white. 30 cts . each.
festiva maxima. Finest double white; center petals occasionally flecked with red. 75 cts. each.
Humei rosea. Deep rose; one of the latest to bloom. 30 cts. each.
Modeste Guerin. Fine, deep rose, center creamy pink. \$1. 25 each.
nobilissima. Fine dark rose. 35 cts . each.
rubra triumphans. Rich carmine, with prominent yellow stamens. 30 cts. each.
Thorbecki. Fine double red. 40 cts. each.
Queen Victoria. Good early white. 30 cts. each.
Japanese, Single Peonies. \$I each.
tenuifolia. Double, crimson, with feathery foliage. 25 cts . each.

PAPAVER bracteatum. Persian Poppy. Deep red, with black blotches on base of petals. 15 cts . each, \$1. 25 for 10.
nudicaule. Iceland Poppy. Satiny flowers of delicate colors. 15 cts. each, $\$ 1.25$ for 10.
orientale. Large flowers; fine in color. 20 cts. each, $\$ 1.75$ for 10 .
PENTSTEMON grandiflorus hybridus. Beautiful shades of pink. 15 cts. each, $\$$ I. 25 for 10.
Digitalis. Long spikes of violet-white flowers. ${ }^{15}$ cts. each, $\$_{1.25}$ for 10.
PHLOX divaricata. (Phlox Canadensis). Native; fragrant lavender flowers; begins to bloom in April. 15 cts. each, $\$_{1.25}$ for 10.
decussata, Andreas Hofer. Early white. I5 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10.
decussata, Candeur. Fine dwarf white. I5 cts. each, \$1. 25 for 10.
decussata, Coquelicot. Fine scarlet. I5 cts. each, \$1. 25 for 10.
decussata, Eclaireur. Brilliant rosy purple, light halo, large florets. 15 cts each, $\$ 1.25$ for 10.
decussata, Fiancee. Fine white; large spike. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3.25$ for 10.
decussata, Flambeau. Deep salmon. 30 cts . each, $\$ 2.75$ for 10 .
decussata, Fraulein G. von Lassburg. Fine glistening white; tall. 30 cts. each, $\$ 2.75$ for 10.
decussata, Henri Murger. Pure white, with deep rose center. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.25$ for Io.
decussata, Hermine. Dwarf, white. . 20 cts. each, $\$ \mathrm{I} .75$ for 10.
decussata, Independence. Dwarf, white. 20 cts . each, $\$_{\text {I. }} 75$ for 10.
decussata, Ivry. Fine, deep rose; very tall; large florets. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.25$ for Io.
decussata, Jeanne d'Arc. Late pure white. I 5 cts. each, \$1. 25 for 10.
decussata, La Vague. Soft violet. I5 cts. each, \$1. 25 for 10.
decussata, Lothair. Rich salmon, with crimson eye. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.25$ for 10 .


Hardy Phlox


Paeonia officinalis rubra
Phlox decussata, Michael Cervantes. Salmon-rose, with deep eye rose. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.25$ for 10. decussata, Pantheon. Beautiful pink, large florets. 20 cts. each, \$1. 75 for 10.
decussata, Progress. Cherry color. 20 cts. each, \$1. 75 for 10.
decussata, Reichsgraf von Hochsberg. Rich crimson. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.25$ for 10.
decussata, R. P. Struthers. Carmine, very bright. 20 cts. each, \$1. 75 for 10.
decussata, Thebaide. Salmon-red. I5 cts. each, $\$ 1.25$ for 10 .
decussata, Wolfgang von Goethe. Rich salmonrose. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.25$ for 10.
subulata. Moss Pink. White and pink. Covers the ground with a mass of bloom; excellent for the rockery. Io cts. each, 75 cts . for io.
subulata, Nelsoni. Starry, wax-white flowers. io cts. each, 75 cts. for 10.
suffruticosa, Miss Lingard. White, with faint violet eye; early and constantly in bloom. 20 cts. each, \$r. 75 for 10.
PHYSALIS Bunyardi. Ornamental variety of the Winter Cherry. I5 cts. each, \$1. 25 for 10.
Francheti. Chinese Lantern Plant. Orangescarlet seed-pods are ornamental in autumn. 12 cts. each, \$i for 10.
PHYSOSTEGIA Virginiana. False Dragon-Head. Beautiful native for moist soil; spikes of delicate pink flowers. 15 cts. each, $\$ 1.25$ for 10.
PLATYCODON grandiflorum. Chinese Bellflower. Blue and white, bearing a constant succession of flowers 15 cts. each, $\$ 1.25$ for 10.
PRIMULA auricula. Primrose. Varied colors for early spring. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.25$ for 10.
cortusoides Sieboldii. Japanese Primrose. For late spring; varying from pure white to rich crimson. 20 cts. each, $\$ 1.75$ for 10.

POLYGONATUM biflorum. Solomon's Seal. Native; ornamental in foliage and flower; dark blue berries. I5 cts. each, $\$ \mathrm{r} .25$ for 10.
RANUNCULUS aconitifolius. Fair Maids of France. Double white flowers. I5 cts. each, \$1. 25 for 10.
acris flore pleno. Double Buttercup. I5 cts. each, \$1. 25 for 10.
RHEXIA Virginica. Meadow Beauty. Native; clusters of rosy flowers for moist, sunny places. 15 cts. each, $\$ .25$ for 10.
Rudbeckia nitida. Autumn Glory. Pale yellow flowers. 5 feet high. 15 cts . each, $\$ \mathrm{I} .25$ for 10 ;
laciniata. Native; parent of the "Golden Glow;" graceful, cut foliage. I5 cts. each, $\$ \mathrm{I} .25$ for 10.
laciniata flore pleno. The well-known "Golden Glow." 10 cts. each, 75 cts. for 10.
Newmani. Orange flowers, with purple cone; stiff stems; 3 feet high; constantly in bloom in late summer. 15 cts . each, $\$ 1.25$ for 10.
purpurea. Giant purple Cone-flower. Bushy. 2 to 3 feet high. 15 cts. each, $\$ 1.25$ for 10.
SANGUINARIA Canadensis. Bloodroot. Beautiful white flowers in early spring. I 2 cts. each, \$I for 10.
SAXIFRAGA Megasea. Broad, deep green foliage; flowers early in the spring. 25 cts . each, \$2.25 for 10 .
alpina. Good for the rockery in partial shade. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.25$ for 10.
SCABIOSA Caucasica. Blue Bonnet. Blue flowers; good for cutting. 15 cts. each, $\$ 1.25$ for 10.
.SEDUM spectabile. Brilliant Stonecrop. Rosecolored flowers. 15 cts . each, $\$ \mathrm{I} .25$ for 10.
spurium coccineum. Dwarf variety, with crimson flowers; for the rockery. Ioc. each, 75 c . for 10.
SEMPERVIVUM. House Leek. Succulent Alpine plants for the rockery. Io cts. each, 75 cts.for 10.
Silene Virginica. Fire Pink. Native; crimson flowers in showy clusters. I 2 cts. each, $\$_{I}$ for 10.
SOLIDAGO bicolor. Silver-rod. Native; delicate silver white. I2 cts. each, \$I for 10.
cæsia. Wreath Goldenrod. Low-growing, graceful variety. I2 cts. each, \$i for 10.
Canadensis. Tall; effective; one of the finest Goldenrods. I2 cts. each, $\$ \mathrm{I}$ for 10.
STATICE Gmelini. Sea Lavender. Dark blue flowers in dense panicles. 20 cts . each, \$1. 75 for 10.
latifolia. Delicate feathery heads of violet flowers. I 5 cts. each, $\$ 1.25$ for 10.


Stokesia cyanea

STOKESIA cyanea. Lavender-blue; best variety from Alabama; hardy at the North in welldrained soil. r 5 cts. each, $\$$ I. 25 for 10.
cyanea alba. A new white variety of the above. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.25$ for 10.
STENANTHIUM robustum. Mountain Feather Fleece. Tall plant, with panicles of fleecy white. 50 cts . each.
SYMPHYTUM asperrimum. Comfrey. A branching perennial, with broad foliage, drooping blue bell-shaped flowers. I5 cts. each, \$1. 25 for 10 .
THALICTRUM aquilegifolium. Graceful foliage, feathery white heads; a beautiful variety of Meadow Rue. I5 cts. each, \$I. 25 for Io.
dioicum. Low-growing, delicate fern-like foliage; suitable for rockwork. I5 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10.
polygamum. Tall Meadow Rue. Native, grace ful plant, finely cut foliage, with delicate white flowers. I5 cts. each, $\$ \mathrm{r} .25$ for 10 .
TRADESCANTIA Virginica. Spiderwort. An oldfashioned favorite, with violet-blue flowers all summer. i5 cts. each, $\$ \mathrm{I} .25$ for 10.
TRILLIUM grandiflorum. Wake-Robin. Native, thriving in moist, shady places; pure white flowers; one of the most beautiful natives. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10.
TROLLIUS. Globe-Flower. Various shades of yellow. 20 cts . each, $\$ \mathrm{I} .75$ for 10.
ULMARIA filipendula. Meadowsweet. Fern-like foliage; panicles of creamy white flowers. 15 cts. each, \$1. 25 for 10.
rubra. Queen of the Prairie. Deep pink panicles in August. I5 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10.
VALERIANA alba. Pretty heads of white flower continually in bloom. 15 c. each, $\$ 1.25$ for 10. coccinea. Shades of rose. I5 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10 officinalis. Garden Heliotrope. A taller variety I5 cts. each, $\$_{\text {I. } 25}$ for 10.
VAGNERA. Wild Spikenard. An attractive native with creamy white panicles in early spring. I5 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10.
VERBENA hastata. Wild Hyssop. Native; tallgrowing; spikes of purple flowers; good for the wild garden. 15 cts. each, $\$ 1.25$ for 10.
VERNONIA Noveboracensis. Ironweed. A very tall and effective native; heads of brilliant flowers. I5 cts. each, \$1. 25 for 10.
VERONICA gentianoides. Speedwell. Tufted foliage; spikes of pale blue flowers. I 2 cts. each, \$i for 10 .
longifolia subsessilis. Spikes of dark blue flowers, continuing long in bloom. 20 cts . each, $\$_{1.75}$ for 10 .
spicata. Spikes of bright blue flowers on long stems. I5 cts. each, $\$_{1.25}$ for 10.
VIOLA cornuta. Tufted Pansies. Flowers continuously through the summer. 5 cts. each, 40 cts . for 10 . In separate colors, blue, yellow and white, 8 cts. each, 75 cts. for Io.
Canadensis. For a shady corner; one of the best wild violets. 12 cts, each, $\$_{1}$ for 10.
obliqua. Hooded Blue Violet. Lovely blue. I 2 cts. each, \$I for 10.
pedata. Bird's-Foot Violet. Marked like a Pansy. 15 cts. each, $\$ 1.25$ for 10.
YUCCA filamentosa. Adam's Needle. Superb plant; long spikes of ivory-white bells. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.25$ for 10 .

## Bedding Plants (Including Annuals)

We plan gardens and take charge of the planting. With the plants on the following list, charming effects can be produced in a short time.

ABUTILON, Savitzii and Souvenir de Bonn. Foliage with white margin; useful in the mixed border. Io cts. each, 75 cts. for 10.
AGERATUM, Tall Blue. 60 cts . for 10 .
Dwarf Blue. For edging; constantly in bloom. 60 cts . for 10.
ALYSSUM, Sweet. White; constantly in bloom; dwarf edging. 50 cts . for 10.
ANTIRRHINUM majus. Snapdragon. Perennials, not hardy at the North, best treated as annuals.
Chamois. Coral-red, delicate rose, yellow, white and golden chamois. \$r for io.
Dwarf-Firebrand, Queen of the North, and Golden Queen. 75 cts. for 10.
BALSAM. Lady's Slipper. Varied colors. 60 cts. for 10 .
BEGONIA metallica. Ornamental in partial shade. I5 cts. each, \$1.25 for io.
Vernon. Low-growing, red flowers for full sunshine. 75 cts . for 10.
Tuberous-rooted, Single. For partial shade; separate colors. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.25$ for 10.
Tuberous-rooted, Double. Separate colors. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.25$ for 10 .
CANDYTUFT. White, for edgings and masses. 60 cts. for 10.
CALLIOPSIS marmorata. Shades of yellow and velvety brown; free-flowering. 50 cts . for 10.
CARNATION, Marguerite. For summer blooms; various colors. 20 cts. each, $\$ 1.75$ for 10.
Marguerite, Early White Vienna. 20 cts. each, \$1. 75 for 10 .
CELOSIA. Cockscomb. Crimson. 75 cts. for 10.
plumosa. Feathered Cockscomb. 75 cts. for 10.
Centaurea gymnocarpa. Dusty Miller. For edgings. 75 cts. for 10 .
imperialis. Charming colors; good for cutting. 50 cts . for 10.
Cyanus, Emperor William. Cornflower. Dark blue. 50 cts . for 10 .
CHINA ASTERS. In variety; separate colors. 50 cts . for 10 .
CHRYSANTHEMUM frutescens. MARGUERITE, or White Paris Daisy. Tender perennial. 15 cts. each, \$r. 25 for io.
frutescens, Comtesse de Chambord. Golden Marguerite. Useful for bedding and greenhouse. 15 cts. each, $\$ 1.25$ for 10.
frutescens, Queen Alexandra. Improved white variety. I 5 cts. each, $\$ 1.25$ for 10.
CLARKIA pulchella. Varied colors. 50 cts . for 10.
CLEOME pungens. Tender biennial; rose color. I5 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10.
COLEUS. In variety. $\$_{\text {I }}$ for Io.
COSMOS. White and pink; early and late varieties. 50 cts . for 10.
CUPHEA platycentra. Cigar Plant. Scarlet tubular flowers, always in bloom; excellent for edging. Io cts. each, 75 cts . for 10.
DIANTHUS Heddewigi. Chinese Pink. Large, fringed flowers of beautiful colors. 50 cts. for 10.
ESCHSCHOLTZIA. California Poppy. Shades of yellow and rose; blooms profusely. 50 cts. for 10.

GLADIOLUS. In choice varieties, mixed, from 30 cts. to 75 cts . for 10 ; choice named varieties, from 50 cts . to $\$ 2$ for 10 .


Single Geranium

GERANIUM, Alphonse Ricard. Large flowers; scarlet; double. Io cts. each, 75 cts. for 10.
Beaute Poitevine. Semi-double; salmon-pink. Io cts. each, 75 cts. for 10.
Flower of Spring. Silver leaf. io cts. each, 75 cts. for 10.
General Grant. Single and double. Io cts. each, 75 cts. for 10.
Jean Viaud. Bright pink, with white eye; semidouble. 15 cts. each, $\$ \mathrm{I} .25$ for 10.
La Favorite. Double white. Io cts. each, 75 cts. for 10 .
Mme. Jaulin. Double, peach-pink and white. Io cts. each, 75 cts. for 10.
Mme. Salleroi. Foliage edged white; dwarf; for edging. Io cts. each, 75 cts. for 10.
Mrs. E. G. Hill. Single, salmon; large flower. I5 cts. each, \$1. 25 for 10.
S. A. Nutt. Double, rich crimson. I5 cts. each, \$1. 25 for 10.
Telegraph. Soft red, single, large flowers. $I_{5}$ cts. each, \$1. 25 for io.
Sweet-scented-Capitatum, or Staghorn, Denticulatum, Nutmeg, Peppermint, and Rose Geranium. Io cts. each, 75 cts. for 10.
GODETIA. Showy, mallow-like flowers, of pink, red and white. \$I for Io.
HELIOTROPE. Light and dark shades. I5 cts. each, \$1. 25 for 10.
JUSTICIA velutina. Heads of pretty pink flowers constantly in bloom. I5 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10 .


Kochia trichophylla
KOCHIA trichophylla. Summer Cypress. Tender green, finely cut foliage, changing to red in autumn; of pyramidal habit; most ornamental. 50 cts . for IO .
LARKSPUR. Pink, white and blue rockets; useful for cutting. 60 cts. for 10.
LOBELIA. Dwarf blue; for edging. 60 cts . for 10 .

## Cannas (started in pots)

Austria. Canary-yellow; large flowers. I5 cts. each, \$1. 25 for 10.
Beaute Poitevine. Brilliant crimson; free-flowering. I5 cts. each, \$1. 25 for 10.
Black Beauty. Best dark-leaved Canna. 20 cts. each, $\$ 1.75$ for 10.
Burbank. Good yellow. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. for 10.
Buttercup. Golden yellow; dwarf habit. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.25$ for 10.
Charles Henderson. Red, yellow flame at throat; compact habit. Io cts. each, 75 cts . for 10.
Egandale. Soft currant-red, bronze foliage. I5 cts. each, \$1. 25 for 10.
Florence Vaughan. Golden yellow, mottled red. I5 cts. each, \$1. 25 for Io.
King Humbert. Brilliant red; bronze foliage; very large flowers. 25 cts . each, $\$ 2.25$ for 10.
Mont. Blanc. Large, creamy white flowers. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.25$ for 10 .
Mrs. Kate Gray. Orange, scarlet and gold; large trusses of flowers; of strong growth. 20 cts. each, \$1. 75 for 10.
Pandora. Dark-leaved variety; dwarf habit. Red flowers. 20 cts each, $\$_{1.75}$ for 10.
Richard Wallace. Free-flowering yellow. 20 cts. each, \$1. 75 for 10.
Rohalion. Good crimson. I5 cts. each, $\$ \mathrm{I} .25$ for 10.
Souvenir d'Antoine Crozy. Scarlet, with golden border. 20 cts. each, $\$ 1.75$ for 10 .
Venus. Delicate pink. 20 cts. each, $\$$ r. 75 for 1 o.

MATRICARIA. Feverfew. Double white flowers. finely cut foliage. 50 cts. for 10.
NASTURTIUM, Dwarf. Mixed. 50 cts . for 10.
NICOTIANA affinis. White. 50 cts. for 10.
NIGELLA, Miss Jekyll. Love-in-a-mist. Beautiful, blue. 50 cts . for 10.
PANSY, Trimardeau Strain. 50 cts . for 10.
Emperor William. Deep blue. 50 cts . for 10. Golden Yellow. 50 cts . for 10.
Lord Beaconsfield. Shaded violet. 50 cts. for 10. White. Violet eye. 50 cts . for 10. Prize Mixed. 50 cts. for 10 .
PETUNIA grandiflora, Single. \$i for 10. grandiflora, Double. \$i for 10.
PHLOX Drummondii. Finest mixed. 35 cts . for 10.
PORTULACA, Dwarf. Brilliant colors for sunny situations. 35 cts. for 10.
PYRETHRUM aureum. Golden Feverfew. For edging. 75 cts . for 10.
SALVIA splendens. \$I for io.
splendens, Bonfire. Dwarf variety. \$I for 10.
SCAbIOSA. Mourning Bride. Mixed colors. 50 cts. for 10.
SALPIGLOSSIS grandiflora. Variety of beautiful colors. 50 cts. for 10.
STOCK, Cut-and-Come-Again. Early - flowering; brilliant rose. \$I for 10.
Princess Alice. Pure white; double. \$I for 10.
Brompton. Branching habit; of mixed colors. \$I for 10.
TAGETES (Marigold), Tall African. Rich shades of yellow. 50 cts . for I .
French. Double. 50 cts . for 10.
pumila. Dwarf; dense golden bloom. Good for edging. 50 cts. for 10 .
VERBENA. Finest Mixed. 50 cts . for 10.
ZINNIA, Dwarf Double. 50 cts. for 10.

Types of Cannas

## Dahlias

Started in pots for May planting. These flower quite as well as field-grown roots. Besides well-known varieties, we offer the new Dutch Peony-flowered Dahlias and choice English and French varieties of great beauty.

## PAEONY-FLOWERED DAHLIAS

Baron G. de Grancy. Creamy white. 30 cts. each. Dr. K. W. van Gorkom. White, shaded blush; very large flower. 30 cts . each.
Duke Henry. Soft dark red. 30 cts. each.
Germania. Wine-color, shaded yellow. 30 cts . each. Glory of Baarn. Soft pink; very large. 30 cts . each. Queen Wilhelmina. Pure white; peculiarly beautiful texture. 30 cts . each.

## CACTUS DAHLIAS

Ajax. Orange-red; long, incurved petals. 25 c. each. Antelope. Yellow, shaded bronzy rose; new. 50 cts. each.
Apollo. Rich crimson; of eccentric form, attractive foliage and low habit. I5 cts. each.
Artus. Apricot and orange. 35 cts . each.
Britannia. Salmon-flesh; early. 20 cts. each.
Capstan. Orange-scarlet, shaded apricot; freeflowering. I5 cts. each.
Cinderella. Deep, rich plum-color. I5 cts. each.
Cornucopia. Salmon-red. 25 cts. each.
Countess of Lonsdale. Salmon-pink and amber. Fine form. 25 cts. each.
Cycle. Ruby-red; lighter at the tips. I5 cts. each.
Etna. Violet, shaded primrose; new. 50 cts. each.
Eva. Pure white; of pleasing form. 25 cts. each.
Gabriel. Crimson and white; variable and interesting. 20 cts. each.
Galliard. Crimson-scarlet; perfect form; very fine. 25 cts. each.
Genista. Amber, golden yellow center. 35 cts . each.
Helen Stephens. New; lovely yellow. 50 cts. each.
Hetty Dean. Amber, suffused orange and rose. 35 cts. each.
H. J. Jones. Primrose, shading to pink. 35 cts. each.
J. H. Jackson. Velvety crimson-maroon; of large size; finely pointed petals. 35 cts each.
Kriemhilde. Bright pink, white center; well-pointed petals; distinct. 20 cts . each.
Lady Edmund Talbot. Terra-cotta, shaded salmon. 25 cts. each.
Mabel Tulloch. Beautiful rosy pink; narrow petals, incurved. 35 cts. each.
Mars. Soft crimson. 30 cts. each.
Mary Service. Pinkish heliotrope; free-flowering. I5 cts. each.
Master Carl. Amber, of perfect form. 35 cts, each.
Minnie West. White, with deep yellow center. 35 cts. each.
Monarch. Crimson and orange, beautifully shaded; tall-growing, of graceful habit. 35 cts. each.
M. Caselton. Delicate pink; of attractive form. 50 cts. each.
Mr. Seagrave. Rich Tyrian red, of fine form; free. 35 cts. each.
Mrs. de Luca. Rich shading of yellow and orange. 35 cts. each.
Mrs. E. Mawley. Clear yellow. 35 cts. each.
Mrs. H. L. Brousson. Beautiful chamois, shaded yellow; of fine form; new. 50 cts . each.
Mrs. J. Mace. Blush-pink, of beautiful tint and form. 35 cts. each.
Mrs. J. P. Clark. Buff and rosy peach; free-flowering. 15 cts. each.
Northern Star. Crimson-scarlet. 50 cts . each.
Phineas. Crimson; of large size. 35 cts. each.

Progenitor. Crimson, with furcated petals. 15 cts . each.
Sieglinde. Amber, tinged pink. 20 cts . each.
Shamrock. Orange, shaded scarlet; new. 50 cts. each.
Standard Bearer. Rich scarlet. 15 cts. each.
Strahlenkrone. Cardinal-red. 15 cts. each.
Sundew. Orange and rosy amber. 35 cts. each.
The Pilot. Terra-cotta, shading to yellow. 75 cts . each.
Uncle Tom. Very dark maroon; of fine form. 15 cts. each.
Up-to-Date. Coral-pink, veined yellow; of model form; free-flowering. 35 cts . each.
Venus. Miniature white; pretty form; low-growing. 35 cts . each.
Winsome. Pure white; of perfect form. 35c. each.


## DECORATIVE DAHLIAS

Amadita. Fine white, tinged green at center; rich foliage. 20 cts . each.
Clifford W. Bruton. Finest yellow; tall-growing. 15 cts. each.
John Burn. Showy crimson; effective in the border. ${ }_{5} 5$ cts. each.
Henry Patrick. A beautiful pure white. 15c. each.
Katherine Duer. Glowing crimson. 20 cts. each.
Mile. Helene Charvet. Very large white. 35 cts. each.
Maroon. Rich color; tall and free. 15 cts. each.
Mme. Van den Dael. Soft shell-pink, white in center. 25 cts. each.
Mr. G. Reid. Mauve, white in center; notched petals; fine under artificial light. I5 cts. each.
Oban. Rosy lavender and silvery fawn. I5 cts. each.
Perle du Parc de la Tete d'Or. Fine, glistening white; good for cutting. 20 cts . each.

## DECORATIVE DAHLIAS, continued

Prince of Yellows. Clear yellow; free-flowering. 25 cts. each.
Rouge et Noir. Rich in color; very tall. I5c.ea.
Souvenir de Gustave Douzon. Glowing red; of immense size. 25 cts. each.
Wiltshire Lass. A pleasing white. I5c. each. Wm. Agnew. Dazzling red. I5 cts. each.
Zulu. Very dark velvety maroon. I5 cts. each.

## QUILLED DAHLIAS

A. D. Livoni. Clear pink; early and very free-flowering. I5 cts. each.
Camelliæflora. Pure white; good large flower, well-set in the leaves. I5 cts. each.
Enchantress. Pure white; long stems. I5 cts. each.
Eclipse. Good scarlet. I5 cts. each.
Golden Ball. Well named. Pretty shade of yellow. I5 cts. each.
Grand Duke Alexis. Pearly white, with faint tinge of mauve at tips; distinct type of
quilled petals; strong grower; large flowers. I 5 cts. each.
White Dove. Feathered petals. Pure white. 15 cts. each.
White Swan. Good for cutting; long stems. \& I5 cts. each.

## SINGLE DAHLIAS

Alba. Free-flowering; good white. I5 cts. each.
Alba superba. Pure white, with long stems. 35 cts. each.
Ami Downie. Glowing crimson, with dark foliage. 20 cts. each.
Anemone. Dwarf habit; white flowers; fern-like foliage. 25 cts . each.
Blackbird. Velvety maroon; finely cut foliage. 15 cts. each.
George Boreman. Deep red with brighter band. 15 cts. each.
Gold Standard. Fine yellow, with long stems. 15 c .


Decorative Dahlia
John Cowan. Rich crimson. I5 cts. each.
Mary. Clear soft pink. 25 cts. each.
Novelty. Rosy violet. 15 cts. each.
Pink Century. Beautifully shaded; very large. 35 cts. each.
St. George. Pure yellow; of dwarf, compact growth. ${ }^{1} 5 \mathrm{cts}$. each.
Sunset. A delicate blending of sunset tints. I5c. each
White Century. Very large flower; of tall growth; pure white. 35 cts. each.
Wildfire. Clear, dazzling scarlet. I5 cts. each.

## Iris

We offer a choice selection of named Iris, beautiful in color and form. Iris Germanica flourishes equally well in moist or dry soil; the Japanese Irises thrive best in a moist situation, although they will flower in


Japanese Iris dry places.
IRIS Germanica. Flower-de-Luce. Named varieties, for color. 25 cts . each, $\$ 2.25$ for io.
Germanica, Mixed. Choice varieties, unnamed. I5 cts. each, $\$_{\text {I. } 25}$ for 10.
lævigata. Japanese Iris. Named varieties, for color. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.25$ for 10 .
lævigata, Mixed. Choice varieties, unnamed. I5 cts. each, $\$ 1.25$ for 10.
Anglica. Blue and white; easily cultivated. 50 cts . for 10 .
Hispanica. Named varieties, for color. 20 cts. for 10.
pallida Dalmatica. German Iris type; lovely lavender-blue. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
Persica. Early dwarf; shades of purple. 15 cts. each, \$1. 25 for 10.
pseudacorus. Yellow Flag. Tall, stately growth; lemon-yellow. 15 cts. each, \$1. 25 for 10.
pumila. Very dwarf; purple and violet. 15 cts. each, \$1. 25 for 10.
Susiana. Mourning Iris. Bluish, finely veined brown; very distinct. 25 cts . each, $\$ 2.25$ for 10. versicolor. Trinity Flower. Native; lovely shades of violet-blue. 12 cts. each, $\$_{1}$ for 10.

## Hardy Lilies

Every garden may be beautified by a succession of Lilies from June until late autumn. The Japanese varieties, Auratum and Speciosum, should be planted, with sand under the bulbs, 12 or 18 inches below the surface to protect the bulbs from frost and drought, and a mulch of leaves should cover the bed in winter. Manure should never come into direct contract with bulbs. The native Lilies can be used to advantage in the shrubbery. Many of the late-flowering Japanese Lilies cannot be shipped from Japan until October; the beds should therefore be protected with manure to prevent the soil from freezing.
LILIUM auratum. White, with bands of gold; superb flower. Extra-large bulbs, 30 cts. each, $\$ 2.75$ for 10 .
Batemanni. A beautiful Japanese variety; apricotcolor. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.25$ for 10.
Canadense. A beautiful native, with nodding flowers; orange, spotted brown. I5 cts. each, \$1. 25 for 10.
candidum. Earliest; pure white, fragrant; should be planted in August or September. I5 cts. each, $\$ \mathrm{I} .25$ for 10 .
Grayi. Reddish orange flowers. From the mountains of Carolina. 30 cts. each, $\$ 2.75$ for 10.
Krameri. Blush-pink; trumpet-shaped flowers. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.25$ for 10 .
Philadelphicum. Showy native, upright orange flower. I5 cts. each, $\$ 1.25$ for io.
Philippinense. Pure white, fragrant, large flower; for the garden or for forcing. 25 cts . each, $\$ 2.25$ for 10.
speciosum, or lancifolium. The most popular of the Japanese Lilies.
speciosum album. Pure white; fragrant. 25 cts . each, $\$ 2.25$ for 10 .
speciosum Melpomene. White, suffused with crimson. 20 cts. each, $\$ 1.75$ for 10.
speciosum rubrum. White, spotted crimson. 25 cts. each, \$2.25 for io.
superbum. TURK's Cap. Finest native Lily. I5 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10.
umbellatum. Orange to deep scarlet flowers in clusters. I5 cts. each, $\$_{\text {I. } 25}$ for 10.


Lilium speciosum

## Roses

We supply both field-grown Roses and budded plants of the best quality.
As the successful culture of the Rose depends chiefly upon the treatment of the soil and the pruning, carefully prepared, well-enriched and well-drained soil is essential.

For the Hybrid-Remontant Roses, severe pruning in the spring is requisite in order to produce large flowers. For winter protection, a top-dressing of stable manure is sufficient with a mulch of leaves after the ground is well frozen.

The Hybrid Teas are hardy, but a top-dressing is always best for these.
Tea Roses should be thoroughly protected from frost, either in a pit or by covering with a frame.
Grafted Roses should be planted so that the union is an inch or two below the surface of the soil.

## CLIMBING ROSES

Aglaia. Yellow Rambler. Flowers freely. 20 cts . each, \$1. 75 for 10 .
Crimson Rambler. The favorite climber. 35 cts . each, \$3.25 for 10 .
Debutante. Soft pink, fragrant, double flowers. 75 cts. each, $\$ 6$ for 10 .
Dorothy Perkins. Charming pink clusters; attractive foliage. 35 cts . each, $\$ 3.25$ for 10.
Lady Gay. Pure rose-color; in clusters. 75 cts . each, \$6 for 10 .
Queen of the Prairies. Deep rose; double. 35 cts. each, \$3.25 for 10 .
Solfaterre. Tender climber; a Noisette Rose of delicate straw-color; deliciously fragrant. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4$ for 10 .

The Farquhar. The bright pink flowers are borne in large clusters; a strong, vigorous grower; the glossy foliage is very handsome. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3.25$ for 10.
Thalia. White Rambler. Delicate white flowers; same habit as Crimson Rambler. 20 cts. each. $\$ \mathrm{r} .75$ for 10.

## BUSH ROSES

Blanc Double de Coubert. Double white Rugosa hybrid. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.75$ for 10 .
Centifolia. Large, deep pink flowers; vigorous habit. 40 cts. each, $\$ 3.75$ for 10.
Maiden's Blush. Semi-double; pink; fragrant. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3.25$ for 10.


Kaiserin Augusta Victoria

## HYBRID TEA ROSES

No Roses are more valuable than these, as they bloom freely throughout the summer, and combine great beauty of color and form; many varieties are fragrant.
Antoine Rivoire. Peach-color. with yellow shadings. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.75$ for 10.
Bessie Brown. Cream-color; beautiful form, and free-flowering. 40 cts. each, $\$ 3.75$ for 10.
Etoile de France. New; rich velvety crimson. Vigorous growth. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.75$ for 10 .
Franz Deegan. Rich yellow, shading to orange; sweet-scented. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.75$ for ic
Grace Darling. Creamy white, with pink shading; flowers freely. 40 cts . each, $\$ 3.75$ for 10.
Gruss an Teplitz. Rich red, producing a mass of color as it flowers profusely throughout the summer; foliage very attractive; young growth of a bronze shade. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3.25$ for 10.
Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. White, lemon-tinted; beautiful buds on long stems. 40 cts. each, $\$ 3.75$ for 10 .
Killarney. Brilliant velvety pink; free-flowering. 40 cts. each, $\$ 3.75$ for 10 .
La France. Silvery pink, full flowers; blooms throughout the summer. 40 cts. each, $\$ 3.75$ for 10.
Mme. Abel Chatenay. Beautiful shades of rose and salmon. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.75$ for 10 .
Mme. Caroline Testout. Clear pink; fine globular form. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.75$ for 10 .
Richmond. Brilliant crimson; strong grower. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.75$ for 10.
Souvenir du President Carnot. Fine long buds of a beautiful creamy tint. 40 cts . each, $\$ 3.75$ for 10 .
Viscountess Folkestone. Large flower of a beautiful salmon-pink. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.75$ for 10.

## Standard Hybrid Tea Roses, $\$ 1$ each

## HYBRID REMONTANT ROSES

Alfred Colomb. Rich carmine; full, globular flower; does not bear severe pruning. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3.25$ for 10 .
Baroness Rothschild. Delicate pink; distinct and beautiful. 40 cts. each, $\$ 3.75$ for 10.
Baronne Prevost. Bright pink, large flower. Blooms freely. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3.25$ for 10 .
Captain Christy. Delicate flesh tint. Full and freeflowering. 40 cts . each, $\$ 3.75$ for 10.

Captain Hayward. Bright crimson. Very floriferous. 40 cts. each, $\$ 3.75$ for 10.
Clio. Flesh-color, shaded pink; large, fine flower. 40 cts. each, $\$ 3.75$ for 10 .
Duke of Edinburgh. Rich red; full, perfect flower. 40 cts. each, $\$ 3.75$ for 10.
Fisher Holmes. Velvety crimson. Deep shadings. 40 cts . each, $\$ 3.75$ for 10 .
Frau Karl Druschki. Snow Queen. A perfect white Rose, blooming freely all summer. 40 cts. each, $\$ 3.75$ for 10 .
General Jacqueminot. Rich crimson and fragrant. Always a favorite. 35 cts. each, $\$ 325$ for 10 .
Magna Charta. Bright pink; strong grower. 40 cts . each, $\$ 3.75$ for 1 .
Margaret Dickson. White, with pale tea center large flowers. 40 cts . each, $\$ 3.75$ for 10.
Mme. Gabriel Luizet. Beautiful pale pink. Very flo iferous. 40 cts. each, $\$_{3} .75$ for 10 .
Mrs. John Laing. Beautiful pink; of fine form. 40 cts. each, $\$ 3.75$ for 10 .
Paul Neyron. Deep pink; the largest of all Roses; makes strong wood. 35 cts . each, $\$ 3.25$ for 10 .
Prince Camille de Rohan. Deep velvety crimson. 40 cts . each, $\$ 3.75$ for 10 .
Triomphe de l'Exposition. Fine full rose, if not exposed to too much sunshine. 35 cts . each, $\$ 3.25$ for 10 .
Ulrich Brunner. Bright cherry-red; of vigorous growth. 40 cts. each, $\$ 3.75$ for 10 .

Standard Hybrid Perpetual Roses, $\mathbf{\$ 1}$ each

## PERNETIANA ROSES

Soleil d'Or. Beautiful tints of gold and orange, varying to red. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.75$ for 10.

## BOURBON ROSES

Hermosa. Charming pink; not large, but valuable, as it flowers throughout the season. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3.25$ for 10 .
Louise Odier. Lovely pink, shell-like form. 35 cts . each, $\$ 3.25$ for 10 .


Killarney


Rosa Rugosa

## POLYANTHA ROSES

Clothilde Soupert. Delicate white and pink in clusters; free-blooming. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3.25$ for 10.
Rosa multiflora naza. Midget Rose, for bedding. Shell-pink and white; constantly in flower; bears ornamental seed-pods. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.25$ for 10 .
Mme. Norbert Levavasseur. Baby Rambler. Of dwarf habit, constantly in bloom; carmine-red. 40 cts. each, $\$ 3.75$ for 10.
Mosella. Delicate straw-color. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3.25$ for 10 .
Snowball. A mass of white clusters all summer. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3.25$ for 10.

## TEA ROSES

Mlle. Franciska Kreuger. Coppery yellow, shaded peach. 40 cts. each, $\$ 3.75$ for 10 .
Maman Cochet, Pink. Pink, with beautiful shadings; flowers profusely. 40 cts . each, $\$ 3.75$ for 10.
Maman Cochet, White. Pure white, with an occasional pink shading. 40 cts . each, $\$_{3.75}$ for 10.
Sunset. Deep apricot-yellow. 40 cts. each, $\$ 3.75$ for 10 .
Sunrise. Copper-color, shaded. 40 cts. each, $\$ 3.75$ for 10 .

## LORD PENZANCE SWEETBRIERS

Amy Robsart. Bright satiny rose.
Anne of Geierstein. Dark velvety crimson.
Brenda. Blush, or peach color.
Catherine Seyton. Soft rosy pink.
Flora McIvor. Pure white, flushed with rose.
Lady Penzance. Soft copper, shaded with rose.
Lord Penzance. Fawn and lemon color.
Lucy Ashton. White, with pink edges.
Meg Merrilies. Rosy crimson.
Rose Bradwardine. Beautiful clear rose.
40 cts. each, $\$ 3.75$ for 10

## MISCELLANEOUS ROSES

ROSA blanda. Meadjw Rose. An erect shrub, 3 to 5 feet tall; flowers pink, large and showy. Fruit red, with a bloom. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3.25$ for Io.

Rosa Carolina. Carolina Rose. An upright shrub, attaining 8 feet. Flowers pink, in flat-topped clusters in summer. Fruit red, profuse and showy; splendid for massing and waterside planting. 35 cts. each, $\$_{3.25}$ for 10.
humilis. Low, or Pasture Rose. An upright shrub, 2 to 3 feet high, with attractive, glossy foliage. Flowers pink, in early summer. A capital little plant for massing or ground cover. I5 cts. each, \$I for 10.
multiflora. Japanese Climbing Rose. A vigorous shrub, with long, recurved or climbing branches. Flowers white, borne in great profusion, in pyramidal clusters, covering almost the entire length of the arching branches. Handsome and showy. 35 cts.each, $\$ 3.25$ for 10.
rubiginosa. Eglantine, or Sweetbrier. An upright shrub, foliage bright green, with aromatic odor. Flowers pink. Fruit orange-red or scarlet. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3.25$ for 10.
rubrifolia. Red-leaved Rose. An upright shrub, with slender, purplish branches, covered with a glaucous bloom. Flowers pink, fruit scarlet. A remarkable plant. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3.25$ for 10 .
rugosa. Wrinkled Japanese Rose. An upright shrub, with spreading branches. Flowers red or white, 3 inches or more across; very showy. Fruits bright red, very large and effective. A grand Rose. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3.25$ for 10.
setigera. Prairie Rose. A handsome shrub, with long and slender recurved or climbing branches. Flowers deep rose, growing in corymbs, in June and July. Fruit bright red. Very ornamental and desirable. One of the hardiest Roses. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3.25$ for 10.
spinosissima. Scotch Rose. A low shrub with upright and densely p-ickly branches. Flowers very numetous along the branches, pink, white or creamy white. Fruit black. A remarkably attractive and hardy shrub. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3.25$ for 10.
Wichuraiana. Memorial Rose. A hardy, halfevergreen shrub, with long and slender creeping branches. A handsome and desirable Rose for covering banks and rockeries; flowers white and fragrant. 25 cts . each, $\$ 2.25$ for 10.

## Pompon Chrysanthemums

These are most valuable for producing autumn effects in the garden, and also for flowering in pots in the greenhouse until Christmas. The plants in the border should be covered with a mulch for the winter.

## 10 cts. each, 75 cts. for 10

Acto. Bright rose; perfect form; good for the greenhouse.
Aileen. Pink, tipped gold.
Alice Carey. Bright yellow.
Angelique. Pure white; high-built flower.
Black Douglas. Fine, dark red.
Bob. Delicate pink; dwarf.
Bohemia. Fine pure yellow.
Briolas. Anemone-flowered. Soft blush.
Brown Bessie. Beautiful, small, brown.
Caritas. Blush, deep pink in center.
Canova. Fine orange-bronze.
Charlotte. Rich coloring; yellow, shaded red.


Chrysanthemums

## For the Covert Alley SHRUBBY CLIMBERS

actinidia arguta. Japanese Silver Vine. A strong-growing vine, with dark green and shining heart-shaped leaves. Berries yellow. A distinct and handsome climber; excellent for covering arbors. 40 cts. each, $\$ 3.75$ for 10.
AKEbiA quinata. Five-leaved Akebia. A very graceful climber. Flowers rosy purple; early summer.' 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.25$ for 10
AMPELOPSIS Engelmanni. 30 cts . each, $\$ 2.75$ for 10 . quinquefolia. Virginia Creeper. A high-climbing vine, clinging to walls or trunks of trees.

Daze. Light pink.
Dupont de l'Eure. Amber, shaded bronze.
Empress. Rose-pink.
Fiesole. Straw-color.
Genevieve. Blush-pink; large flower.
Gloire de France. Silver-pink.
Grace Darling. Anemone-flowered, pink fringe, yellow center.
Hester. Pearl-white.
Ida. Bright golden yellow.
Jules Lagravere. Deep bright crimson.
Klondyke. Brilliant yellow.
Lafcadie. Rich yellow, of compact form.
Little Dot. Deep red; tiny button.
Lula. Snow-white.
Marabout. Fringed white; good for the greenhouse.
Monticello. Old-rose color button.
Norma. Anemone-flowered; bronze, yellow center.
Paragon. Pure white.
Pink Vera. Of good color and form.
President. Red.
Prince of Wales. Fine white.
Princess Louise. Yellow and tawny red button.
Providence. Large white, yellow center.
Queen of Whites. Creamy white.
Quinola. Bronze-yellow.
Reine des Roses. Single, bright pink.
Rose Marguerite. Anemone-flowered, rose, blush center.
Salem. Pink.
Santa Cruz. Deep copper-bronze.
Santiago. Yellow, shaded red.
Sir Michael. Lemon-yellow.
Snowdrop. Snow-white, turning to pink.
St. Anselm. Pure white.
St. Illoria. Silver-pink.
Tokyo. Fluffy red.
Uneda. Yellow.
Vera. Fine white.
Wallis. Golden.
Wilfred. Soft pink.
ANEMONE-FLOWERED. For the greenhouse.
Garza. Beautiful starry white; fine for a specimen plant.
LARGE GREENHOUSE VARIETIES. Will flower out-of-doors.
Glory of the Pacific. Beautiful pink.
Polly Rose. Fine white.
Monrovia. Fine yellow.
Soleil d'Octobre. Early, yellow.

## and the Garden Walls

Ampelopsis quinquefolia, continued
Berries blue, produced in ample panicles. Foliage brilliant red in autumn. Io cts. each, 75 cts. for 10.
Veitchii. Japanese, or Boston Ivy. A graceful vine, closely clinging to walls by means of diskbearing tendrils. One of the most beautiful and satisfactory vines for covering house walls. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.25$ for 10.
ARISTOLOCHIA macrophylla. Dutchman's Pipe. A good hardy vine, producing a dense shade. Flowers purplish and yellow-green. 20 cts. each, $\$_{1 .} 75$ for 10.

CElAStrus scandens. American Bittersweet. A high-climbing vine, with attractive orangered fruit. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.25$ for 10.
CLEMATIS flammula. Clusters of fragrant white flowers. June to July. 20 cts. each, $\$ 1.75$ for 10. coccinea. Scarlet Clematis. A small, but graceful vine, climbing 8 to 10 feet. Flowers scarlet, or purplish red, nodding, freely produced in late spring or summer. 20 cts . each, \$1. 75 for 10.
Jackmani. Velvety purple, with a ribbed bar in the middle of each sepal. Free-flowering, and one of the best hybrids. 30 cts. each, $\$ 2.75$ for 10.
paniculata. Japanese Clematis. A vigorous, hardy climber, with long stems, well adapted for covering porches, arbor or trellis work, bearing a profusion of fragrant white flowers in late summer and early autumn. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.25$ for 10 .
Virginiana. Virgin's Bower. A hardy, graceful climber; bears a mass of white flowers in August. 20 cts. each, \$i. 75 for 10.
EUONYMUS radicans. Climbing Euonymus. A procumbent shrub, with trailing or climbing branches, reaching 20 feet. Rich, evergreen foliage. I5 cts. each, $\$_{1.25}$ for 10 .
HEDERA Helix. English Ivy. A fine, highclimbing vine, perfectly hardy in the latitude of New York, and even farther north in sheltered places. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.25$ for 10 .
JASMINUM primulinum. An early spring-flowering climber; requires a sheltered position; large, yellow flowers; newly introduced from China. 50 cts. each.
LONICERA Japonica Halliana. Japanese Honeysuckle. A rampant evergreen climber, with stems 10 to 15 feet long. Flowers white, changing to soft yellow, deliciously fragrant, borne in great profusion in the summer. Valuable for trellises and ground cover. I5 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10.
Japonica aureo-reticulata. Golden-LEAVED Honeysuckle. A form of the preceding species, with the leaves beautifully netted with yellow. ${ }^{15}$ cts. each, $\$$ i. 25 for 10.
Heckrotti. Deep red flowers, blooming all summer. I5 cts. each, \$1. 25 for 10.
Periclymenum. Belgica. Monthly Fragrant Honeysuckle. A form with bright red flowers, freely produced throughout the summer. 20 cts . each, $\$$ I. 75 for 10 .
sempervirens. Trumpet or Coral Honeysuckle. A high-climbing vine, with stems Io to 15 feet long. Flowers scarlet, about 2 inches long, profuse and very showy. Valuable for porches. 20 cts . each, $\$_{1 .} 75$ for 10.
POLYGONUM Baldschuanicum. A hardy climber from Turkestan; clusters of white flowers. 50 cts. each, $\$_{4.75}$ for 10.
PERIPLOCA Græca. Silk Vine. Stems twining 20 to 30 feet long. Flowers brownish purple. 20 cts. each, \$i. 75 for 10.
pueraria Thunbergiana. Kudzu Vine. Stems twining, of rapid growth, very long and flexible. Flower pea-shaped, purple. 20c. ea., \$1. 75 for io
SCHizophragma Hydrangeoides. Climbing Hydrangea. Stems climbing to a height of 20 to 30 feet, or even more. Flowers produced in broad, terminal, flat-topped clusters; very showy. \$I each.

TECOMA grandiflora. Chinese Trumpet Vine. A high-climbing vine, with numerous stout and spreading branches. Flowers in terminal clusters, bright scarlet, about 2 inches across, 20 cts. each, $\$_{1 .} 75$ for 10.
radicans. American Trumpet Vine. A highclimbing vigorous vine, with stout, spreading branches. Flowers in large, terminal clusters, orange-red within, scarlet without. 20 cts. each, \$I. 75 for 10 .
WIStaria Chinensis. Chinese Wistaria. A tall, rapid-growing vine, with handsome foliage and flowers. Flowers pea-shaped, violet-blue, profusely borne in pendulous clusters, 7 to 12 inches long, opening in mid-spring. Very beautiful and desirable. 20 cts. each, \$1. 75 for 10.
Chinensis alba. White Wistaria. A form of the above, with pure white flowers. 20 cts. each, \$i. 75 for 10 .
multijuga. Japanese Wistaria. A vigorous, tall-growing vine, with bright green foliage. Flowers light purple, in loose, drooping racemes, I to 3 feet long. A remarkably distinct and showy species. Widely cultivated in Japan and long supposed to be a native of that country. 20 cts. each, $\$_{1 .} 75$ for 10.


Clematis paniculata

## HERBACEOUS CLIMBERS

adlumia cirrhosa. Mountain Fringe. A charming climber. 20 cts. each, $\$$ r. 75 for 10.
APIOS apios. Hardy; small, violet-scented flowers of rich brown, in clusters. Io cts. each, 75 cts . for 10 .
COBÆA scandens. Half-hardy perennial; fine, purple, bell-shaped flowers; drapes well on balustrades. 15 cts. each, $\$ 1.25$ for 10.
dioscorea Batatas. Cinnamon Vine. Hardy perennial; delicate cream-white flowers; fragrant. Io cts. each, 75 cts . for 10.

HUMULUS variegata. Variegated Hop Vine. A rapid grower. ${ }^{5} 5$ cts. each, $\$ \mathrm{I} .25$ for 10 .
lathyrus. Hardy Everlasting Pea. A useful perennial vine. 20 cts . each, $\$_{\text {I. }} 75$ for 10.
MENISPERMUM Canadense. Moonseed. Stems slender, usually attaining a height of 8 to 10 feet. Flowers greenish white; summer; fruit bluish black, resembling a bunch of small grapes. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.25$ for 10.
NASTURTIUMS, Climbing, Mixed. 40 cts. for 10.


Euonymus Europaeus

## For Covering the Ground

EUONYMUS radicans. A valuable evergreen creeper, of compac growth; can also be used as a climber on a wall. I5 cts. each, \$1. 25 for 10.
hedera Helix. English Ivy. Broad-leaved hardy variety. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.25$ for 10.
LYSIMACHIA nummularia. Moneywort. Light green foliage; flowers yellow; of good creeping habit. Excellent for rockeries or dry banks. 15 cts . each, $\$ 1.25$ for 10 .
PACHYSANDRA terminalis. Forms mats of glossy green foliage. 20 cts. each, \$1. 75 for io.
Mitchella repens. Partridge Berry. A trailing evergreen, which forms mats and will spread in the shade; native. 20 cts. each, \$1. 75 for 10.
VincA minor. Evergreen Periwinkle. Beautiful trailing plant for shady places, with blue flowers in the spring; native. We can furnish Vinca minor in large quantities. 20 cts. each, \$1. 75 for 10 .

## Hardy Grasses

ARUNDO Donax. A handsome reed, growing to a height of 15 feet. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.25$ for 10 .
Donax variegata. Of similar habit, foliage creamy white and green. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.25$ for 10.
EULALIA Japonica. Graceful rush, green foliage; grows to 6 feet high. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.25$ for 10.
Japonica gracillima. Graceful, narrow foliage, with silvery midrib. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.25$ for 10 .
Japonica Zebrina. Of similar habit; yellow bands across the leaf. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.25$ for 10 .

ERIANTHUS Ravennæ. Best hardy substitute for the Pampas Grass. 25 cts . each, $\$ 2.25$ for 10.
PHALARIS arundinacea variegata. Pretty variegated foliage; known as "Gardener's Garters." 20 cts. each, $\$_{1 .} 75$ for 10.
PENNISETUM macrophyllum atrosanguineum. Crimson Fountain Grass. An ornamental grass from New Guinea; must be lifted in the winter in a cold climate. 25 cts . each, $\$ 2.25$ for io.


Border of Ornamental Grasses

## Ornamental Plants for Vases

ASPARAGUS Sprengeri. Invaluable for decoration. I5 cts. each, $\$_{1.25}$ for 10.
BEGONIAS, in variety. 10 cts . each, 75 cts . for 10.
Rex. Ornamental-leaved plants. I5 cts. each, $\$ 1.25$ for 10 .
Tuberous, Single and Double. In beautiful colors. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.25$ for 10.
CYPERUS alternifolius. Umbrella Plant. Always green and attractive; requires an abundance of water. 20 cts . each, $\$_{1.75}$ for 10.
DRACÆNA indivisa. Red and bronze foliage stands exposure to the sun. 25 cts . each, $\$ 2.25$ for 10.

FERNS, in variety. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.25$ for 10.
FUCHSIA. Choice varieties, single and double. ${ }^{1} 5 \mathrm{cts}$. each, \$1.25 for 10.
GERANIUM, Ivy-leaved. Double pink. I5 cts. each \$1. 25 for 10.
LOBELIA gracilis. Blue, trailing. 50 cts . for 10.
SENECIO scandens. German Ivy. A tender climber, useful for window-boxes.
VINCA major variegata. One of the best plants for window-boxes; glossy green leaves, with white margin. 15 cts. each, \$1. 25 for 10 .

We can supply Hydrangeas in tubs for terrace decorations for $\$ 3$ to $\$ 5$ each


A Planting of Deciduous Shrubs

## Deciduous Shrubs

The proper planting of shrubs adds to the beauty and value of property, and is a source of pleasure and interest in the home.
esculus parviflora. Dwarf Horse-Chestnut. A free-flowering shrub, 3 to 10 feet high. Flowers pure white; June, July. One of the handsomest shrubs for a lawn clump. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4$ for 10 .
AMELANCHIER Canadensis. Shadbush. A small tree or shrub; pure white flowers appearing with the leaves; fruit edible. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2$ for 10.
spicata. Dwarf Juneberry, or Shadbush. Shrub i to 3 feet high; flowers white. 25 cts . each, $\$ 2$ for 10.
AMORPHA fruticosa. False Indigo. A branching shrub, usually 6 to to feet tall. Flowers violetpurple, disposed in clustered racemes. 3 to 6 inches long. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2$ for 10.
ARALIA pentaphylla. A pretty Japanese shrub, 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.25$ for 10 .
ARONIA arbutifolia. Red Chokeberry. A very ornamental shrub, usually attaining a height of 3 to 5 feet. Flowers white. Berries bright red, persisting until late winter. 20 cts. each, \$1. 75 for 10 .

Aronia nigra. Black Chokeberry. Similar to the preceding species, except that the berries are black. 20 cts. each, $\$ \mathrm{I} .75$ for 10.
aZalea arborescens. Fragrant Azalea. A large, deciduous shrub, with bright green foliage, which assumes a rich shade of crimson in autumn. Flowers sweet-scented, white, tinged with rose. 60 cts. each, $\$ 5$ for 10 .
Gandavensis. Ghent Azalea. The blossoms appear in profuse clusters in spring, literally covering the branches with their varied and gorgeous hues. The following are the best and hardiest varieties:
Arethusa. Double, creamy white, tinged with yellow.
Daviesi. Single, pure white, fragrant.
Geant des Batailles. Single; deep crimson.
Guelder Roos. Single; deep crimson.
Louis A. Van Houtte. Double; vermilion-red. Marie Verschaffelt. Single; rose, spotted with orange.
Mina Van Houtte. Double; rosy pink. narcissiflora. Double; light yellow.


## A Bed of Hardy Azaleas

Azalea Gandavensis, Princess d'Orange. Single; salmon-pink.
sanguinea. Single; scarlet.

## 60 cts. each, $\$ 5$ for 10

lutea. Flame-colored Azalea. One of the most gorgeous of flowering shrubs; flowers in late spring; flame-color. 60 cts. each, $\$ 5$ for 10.
mollis. Japanese Azalea. Valuable for early flowering. Beautiful shades of flame-color and yellow; best imported plants. 50 cts. each $\$ 4.50$ for 10 .
nudiflora. Pinkster Flower. A handsome freeflowering shrub, usually growing 3 to 5 feet in height. Flowers in early spring, before the leaves appear; deep pink, profuse and very showy. 30 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ for 10 .
Vaseyi. Carolina Azalea. Flowers profuse, pink or rose; early spring. 60 cts. each, $\$ 5$ for 1 o.
viscosa. Small White Azalea. Usually a small shrub, 2 to 4 feet tall, blossoming profusely at an early age. Flowers white and fragrant. 30 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ for 10 .
BACCHARIS halimifolia. Groundsel Bush. A large shrub of spreading, bushy habit. Large clusters of white flowers; valuable for seashore planting. 20 cts . each, $\$ \mathrm{I} .75$ for 10.
BENZOIN Benzoin. Spice Bush. An early-flowering shrub. Flowers in honey-colored rosettes before the leaves appear. Fruit crimson. 20 cts . each, \$i. 75 for 1 o.
BERBERIS Thunbergii. Thunberg's Barberry. A graceful shrub of low, dense habit. Desirable for color of foliage and for the scarlet berries; good for the border or for hedge plant. 20 cts . each, $\$_{\text {I. }} 50$ for 10.
vulgaris. Common European Barberry. A sturdy shrub, usually growing 5 to 8 feet tall. Crimson berries hang on all winter. For shrubbery or specimen plants. I5c. each, \$1.25 for io.
vulgaris atropurpurea. Purple-leaved BarBERRY. A form of the last, with purple foliage. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3.25$ for 10 .
buddleia Lindleyana. Chinese Hardy Buddleia. A shrub with very dark green leaves, usually attaining a height of 5 to 8 feet. Flowers violet-purple, in dense racemes 4 to 8 inches long. Will often kill to the ground, but will produce fine bloom on new growth from the root. 20 cts. each, $\$ \mathrm{I} .75$ for 10 .
butneria florida. Strawberry Bush. Flower of great fragrance. 35 cts . each, $\$ 3$ for Io .

CALLICARPA purpurea. Purple-fruited Callicarpa, or Beauty Fruit. Flowers pink, fruit violet-purple. 20 cts . each, \$I. 75 for Io.
CARAGANA arborescens. Siberian Pea Shrub. Flowers yellow, in numerous small clusters in late spring. Grows 10 to 12 feet. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.25$ for 10 .
CARYOPTERIS mastacanthus. Blue Spirea. Lav-ender-blue; flowers from late summer until frost. I5 cts. each, $\$_{\text {I. }} 25$ for io.
Ceanothus Americanus. New Jersey Tea. Low shrub; white flowers; valuable for shady places. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3.25$ for 10.
CEPHALANTHUS occidentalis. BUTTON BUSH. 4 to 6 feet tall. Flowers in dense, round heads. creamy white, fragrant, appearing in midsummer. 20 cts. each, $\$ \mathrm{r} .75$ for 10.
CLETHRA alnifolia. Sweet Pepper Bush. Native; spikes of white, fragrant flowers in August. 20 cts. each, $\$_{\text {I. } 75}$ for 10.
COLUTEA arborescens. Bladder Senna. A tall shrub; flowers yellow; very attractive and ornamental. 20 cts. each, $\$ \mathrm{I} .75$ for 10 .
COMPTONIA peregrina. Sweet Fern. A low shrub with brown bark; scented, fern-like foliage. 20 cts. each, $\$ 1.75$ for 10.
CORNUS (Dogwood) Amomum. Silky Cornel. White flowers; handsome blue berries; vigorous shrub, thriving in moist or dry soils. I5 cts. each, $\$_{\text {I. } 25}$ for 10 .
candidissima. Mass of white bloom in June; pretty white berries on coral stems in autumn. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.25$ for 10.
circinata. Round-leaved Dogwood. A spreading shrub, with purplish branches. Flowers creamy white, in dense, flat-topped clusters. Fruit light blue. 25 cts . each, $\$ 2.25$ for 10.
mascula. Cornelian Cherry. A large, dense shrub, with handsome, glossy foliage. Flowers yellow, in small, dense heads, appearing before the leaves in early spring. Fruit bright scarlet, very showy; height io to 12 feet. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.25$ for 10 .
sanguinea. European Red Osier. A spreading shrub, with deep red or purplish branches. Flowers greenish white. Berries black. Grows 8 to 10 feet tall. 30 cts . each, $\$ 2.50$ for 10 .
stolonifera. RED-TWIGGED DOGWOOD. A beautiful shrub at all seasons; for moist ground. 15 cts. each, $\$_{1.25}$ for io.

COTONEASTER multifiora. Chinese Cotoneaster. A large, spreading shrub, with slender, curving branches. Flowers white. Berries red. Grows 5 to 8 feet tall. 20 cts . each, $\$_{\text {I. }} 75$ for 10.
COTINUS Cotinus. Smoke Bush. Blooms for a long period. Requires a sunny situation. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.25$ for 10 .
CYDONIA Japonica. Japanese Flowering Quince Flowers scarlet, large and showy; fruits about 2 inches in diameter. Spring. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. for 10.
Daphne Mezereum. Mezereon Daphne. A low shrub. Flowers lilac-purple; very fragrant, appearing before the leaves. 20 cts . each, \$1. 75 for 10.
DEUTZIA crenata candidissima. Double White Deutzia. A tall shrub, usually 6 to 8 feet high. Flowers double, pure white; summer. 20 cts. each, $\$_{1.75}$ for 10.
crenata flore rosea plena. Double Pink Deutzia. Similar to the preceding, but with one or more of the outer rows of petals rosy purple. Attractive; summer. 20 cts. each, $\$_{1.75}$ for 10.
crenata, Pride of Rochester. Large-flowering Deutzia. A vigorous form with very large white flowers. Summer. 20 cts . each, \$1. 75 for 10 .
gracilis. Slender Deutzia. A small shrub, usually about 2 feet tall, with slender, often arching branches. Flowers white. Spring. 20 cts. each, $\$_{1.75}$ for 10.
gracilis rosea. Slender Pink Deutzia. A pleasing shrub of hybrid origin. Flowers light rose, in profuse clusters. Spring. 20 cts. each, \$1. 75 for 10 .
Lemoinei. Lemoine's Deutzia. A small shrub, with spreading branches, about 3 feet tall. Flowers white. Spring. 20 cts. each, \$1. 75 for 10 .
scabra. Rough-leaved Deutzia. A tall shrub, usually 6 to 8 feet high, with dull green scabrous leaves. Flowers in upright panicles, pure white, profuse and showy. Summer. I5 cts. each, $\$ \mathrm{i} .25$ for 10.
DIERVILLA Diervilla. BusH Honeysuckle. A small shrub, spreading rapidly by underground shoots. Flowers yellow. ro cts. each, 75 cts . for 10.
florida. Rose-colored Weigela. A free-flowering shrub, usually about 6 feet tall. Flowers rosecolored. Io cts. each, 75 cts. for 10 .
florida alba. Flowers white, changing to pink or light rose. Io cts. each, 75 cts. for 10.
florida candida. A tall grower; white flowers in May. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 .
floribunda. Floriferous Weigela. A large shrub, with numerous upright branches, growing 6 to 8 feet high; bright crimson. Ioc. each, 75 c . for 10.
hybrida, Abel Carriere. Rose-carmine, changing to red, with yellow spot in the throat. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.25$ for 10 .
hybrida, Eva Rathke. New. Deep pink flowers. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.5^{\circ}$ for 10.

Diervilla nana variegata. A dwarf form, with the leaves variegated with white. Flowers white. 30 cts. each, $\$_{2.75}$ for 10 .
ELÆAGNUS angustifolia. Russian Olive. A large shrub, with silvery, often spiny branches. Flowers yellow within, silvery on the outside; fragrant. Berries yellow, coated with silvery scales. Height 8 to 12 feet. 20c. ea., $\$ 1.75$ for 10. argentea. Silver Berry. A large shrub, with spreading branches. Flowers yellowish within, silvery without, fragrant, profuse. Berries silvery Grows 6 to 10 feet tall. 25 c . each, $\$ 2.25$ for 10.
longipes. The "Goumi" of Japan. A large shrub, with reddish brown scaly branches. Fruit red, drooping on long, slender stalks, ripening in summer. Height 5 to 8 feet. 25 c. each, $\$ 2.25$ for 10 .
EUONYMUS alatus. Winged Burning Bush. A handsome shrub, 6 to 8 feet tall, with corky winged branches. A capital shrub for an isolated specimen plant, attracting attention wherever seen. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
Americanus. Strawberry Bush. An erect shrub, with slender, green branches, 5 to 8 feet tall. Fruit warty, rose-color, with scarlet seedcoats. Very showy. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.25$ for ro.
atropurpureus. Burning Bush. A large shrub, usually 8 to 12 feet tall, with upright branches. Flowers purple, in slender, nodding clusters. Fruit deeply lobed, bright red, disclosing the scarlet arils, usually persistent on the branches until midwinter. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.25$ for 10 .
Europæus. Strawberry Tree. Seeds remain on nearly all winter. 35 cts . each, $\$ 3.25$ for 10 .
obovatus. Running Strawberry Bush. A low, procumbent shrub, the stems rooting wherever they come in contact with the ground. 25 cts . each, $\$ 2.25$ for 10.
EXOCHORDA grandiflora. Pearl Bush. A large shrub, 8 to 10 feet tall. Flowers dazzling white, produced in numerous terminal racemes. Very showy. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.25$ for 10.


Diervilla hybrida, Abel Carriere

FORSYTHIA suspensa. Of spreading growth. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.25$ for io.
suspensa Fortunei. Golden Bell. Early-flowering; profusion of golden yellow flowers. 25 cts . each, $\$ 2.25$ for 10 .
intermedia. Hybrid Golden Bell. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.25$ for 10 .
viridissima. Of upright growth. 25 cts. each, \$2.25 for 10 .
genista tinctoria. Dyer's Greenweed. A low shrub, with slender green branches. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.25$ for 10 .
hamamelis Virginiana. Witch Hazel. A large shrub or small tree. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.25$ for 10.
HIBISCUS Syriacus. Rose of Sharon. A tall shrub, with upright or slightly spreading branches. There are both double- and singleflowered .forms, with a wide range of color. The following are among the best varieties: Amaranth. Reddish purple.
Ardens. Bluish purple. 40 cts. each.
Bicolor. Double; white, with red marks. Boule de Feu. Double red. 40 cts. each.


Forsythia suspensa

Hibiscus Syriacus Carneoplenus. Double, flesh-color. 40 cts. each.
elegantissimus. White, shaded with rose.
Jeanne d'Arc. Double, white. 40 cts . each.
Leopoldi. Double, flesh, shaded with rose.
Pæoniflorus. Double, rosy purple.
totus albus. Single, white.
variegatus. Leaves variegated with creamy white; flowers lavender, with a purple blotch at the base of the petals. 30 cts. each, $\$ 2.75$ for $\mathbf{\text { r }}$.
violaceous. Double, purple. 30 cts . each, $\$ 2.75$ for 10 .

## Except where noted, 30 cts. each, $\$ 2.75$ for 10

HIPPOPHAË rhamnoides. SEA Buckthorn. A large shrub, with spine-tipped branches. Height, 8 to 12 feet; flowers yellowish, produced in short clusters in spring; berries orange or bright orange-red, maturing in early autumn; very showy. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.25$ for 10 .
HYDRANGEA arborescens. Wild Hydrangea. An upright shrub, usually 4 to 8 feet tall. Flowers creamy white; early summer. 20 cts . each, $\$$ I. 75 for 10 .
arborescens sterilis. Hills of Snow. A form of the last, with all the flowers ray-like and sterile, resembling a snowball; dazzling white flowers, continuing in bloom for a long period. 75 cts. each, $\$ 7$ for 10.
paniculata. Erect panicles of white flowers; a beautiful shrub. 20 cts . each, $\$ \mathrm{r} .75$ for 10.
paniculata grandiflora. Large-flowered Hydrangea. Immense white panicles, turning pink in autumn. Prune severely in spring. I5 cts. each, $\$_{\text {I. } 25}$ for 10.
quercifolia. Oak-leaved Hydrangea. A distinct and handsome shrub, with spreading branches. Flowers disposed in large panicles, creamy white. A beautiful ornamental shrub. Height, 4 to 6 feet. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.25$ for io.
radiata. Silver-leaved Hydrangea. An erect shrub, 4 to 6 feet tall. Flowers creamy white. Good for rocky banks and rock-gardens. 20 cts. each, \$1. 75 for io.
HYPERICUM aureum. Golden Hypericum. Large-flowered St. John's Wort. A hardy shrub, attaining a height of about 3 feet. Flowers golden yellow, nearly 2 inches across; very showy. 20 cts. each, $\$ \mathbf{1} .75$ for 10.
calycinum. Aaron's Beard. A low shrub, usually less than a foot high, spreading by rootstocks and completely covering the soil. Flowers large and showy. A capital ground cover. Not quite hardy in exposed situations. 20 cts. each, $\$ 1.75$ for 10.
densiflorum. Numerous small flowers in June. 15 cts. each, $\$_{1.25}$ for 10.
Kalmianum. Kalm's St. John's Wort. A very hardy shrub, growing 2 to 3 feet in height. Flowers bright yellow. Very distinct and attractive, and the best species for the colder sections. 20 cts . each, $\$_{\mathrm{I} .} 75$ for 10.
Moserianum. Large, yellow flowers; of low growth. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.25$ for 10 .
IlEX verticillata. Black Alder, or Winterberry. Handsome sprays of brilliant berries, which are often used for winter decorations; grows 6 to 10 feet tall. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.25$ for 10 .
ITEA Virginica. Virginian Willow. A free-flowering shrub. Leaves turning to a rich red in autumn. Flowers white, fragrant, borne in erect terminal racemes, 3 to 6 inches long. 20 cts. each, \$1. 75 for 10 .


Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora (see page 22)

KERRIA Japonica. Globe-Flower, or Japanese Rose. A shrub 4 to 6 feet tall, flowers bright yellow, large and showy. A charming, oldfashioned plant. 20 cts. each, $\$ 1.75$ for 10.
Japonica argenteo-variegata. VARIEGATEDleaved Kerria. A dwarf form, usually growing 2 to 3 feet high, with small leaves, bordered with white. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.25$ for 10 .
Japonica flore pleno. Double-flowered KerRIA. A variety with showy double flowers; of vigorous growth. More often seen in gardens than the single form. 25 cts . each, $\$ 2.25$ for 10 .
LESPEDEZA Sieboldii. Sprays of rose-colored flowers. 25 cts . each, $\$ 2.25$ for 10 .
LEUCOTHOE racemosa. Swamp Leucothoe. A rigid shrub, with upright branches, usually growing 3 to 4 feet high. Flowers white, numerous. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.25$ for 10.
LIGUSTRUM Amurense. Amoor River Privet. A large shrub, with upright branches, growing 8 to 12 feet tall. Flowers white, in erect panicles. Excellent for hedges. 20 cts . each, \$1.75 for 10.
Ibota. Ibota Privet. A large shrub, with graceful arching branches. Flowers white, in numerous nodding panicles. Berries black; persistent all winter. Valuable for specimen plants, massing or hedges. 20 cts. each, \$1. 75 for 10.
Ibota Regelianum. Regel's Privet. A smaller plant than L. Ibota, with spreading or almost horizontal branches. Valuable for informal hedges, or as a single specimen. 20 cts. each, \$1.75 for 10.
ovalifolium. California Privet. A large shrub, of compact, upright habit. Flowers white. Leaves dark green and glossy. Height 8 to 12 feet. I 5 cts. each, $\$ 1.25$ for 10 .

Ligustrum vulgare. European Privet. A tall shrub, usually growing 8 to 12 feet high, with spreading or upright branches; flowers white. 20 cts. each, \$1.75 for 10 .
LONICERA fragrantissima. Early Fragrant Honeysuckle. A large shrub, with numerous spreading branches; leaves broadly ovate, bright green, persistent until winter. Flowers creamy white or light yellow, flowering very early. Deliciously fragrant. Height 6 to 8 feet. 25 cts. each, \$2.25 for ro.
Morrowi. Japanese Bush Honeysuckle. A shrub with wide-spreading branches, 4 feet tall. Flowers pure white, freely produced in the early spring. Berries bright red or yellow, ripening in summer. 20 cts . each, $\$ 1.75$ for 10.
Ruprechtiana. Manchurian Honeysuckle. A large shrub, 8 to 12 feet tall, with broadly lanceolate, dark green leaves. Flowers pure white, changing to yellow, opening in late spring; berries red or yellow. 20 cts. each, \$1. 75 for Io.
Tatarica. Tartarian Honeysuckle. A large shrub, with numerous upright or spreading branches. Flowers white or pink. Fruit red or orange, ripening in summer and persisting until autumn. Height 8 to 10 feet. 20 cts. each, \$1.75 for 10.
LYCIUM vulgare. Matrimony Vine, or Box Thorn. A shrub with long and slender, usually spiny branches. Flowers pale violet or purple, soon followed by coral-red or scarlet berries, which are borne in great profusion. Very showy. 20 cts. each, \$i. 75 for 10.
MYRICA cerifera. Wax Myrtle. Three to 6 feet tall, with dark green leaves. Berries bluish white, coated with wax. 25 c. each, $\$ 2.25$ for 10 .

Myrica gale. Sweet Gale. A low shrub, with dark brown twigs. Good for planting in the foreground of taller shrubs. 30 cts. each, $\$ 2.75$ for 10.

OPULASTER opulifolius. Ninebark. A tall shrub, with spreading often arching branches, growing 8 to Io feet high. Flowers white in early summer, in numerous nearly spherical corymbs along the branches; very showy. The pods assume a bright red color, contrasting strongly with the foliage. I5 cts. each, $\$_{\text {I. } 25}$ for 10.
opulifolius aureus. Golden Ninebark. A striking variety, with bright yellow leaves, changing in summer to a beautiful golden bronzy yellow; very effective. 25 cts. each, \$2.25 for 10 .
PHILADELPHUS coronarius. Common Mock Orange. A hardy shrub, with upright branches attaining a height of 8 to 10 feet. Flowers creamy white, deliciously fragrant, borne in great profusion. Very showy and desirable. 20 cts. each, $\$ 1.75$ for io.
coronarius aureus. Golden Mock Orange. A form with yellow foliage, much prized for its bright effect. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.25$ for 10 .
grandiflorus. Large-flowered Mock Orange. A tall shrub, with spreading, often arching branches. Flowers very large, pure white; very showy. 20 cts . each, $\$ \mathrm{I} .75$ for 10.
PIERIS Mariana. Stagger-Bush. Leaves oval, dark green; 2 to 3 inches long. Flowers nodding, white or pinkish, produced in clusters on the naked shoots of the previous season, and expanding in late spring. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.5^{\circ}$ for 10.


Philadelphus coronarius

POLYCODIUM stamineum. Deerberry. A branching shrub, with bluish or blue-green foliage. Flowers in late spring, white, produced in numerous bracted racemes, showy. Large berries, green, yellow-green or purplish, in great profusion. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3.25$ for 10.
POTENTILLA fruticosa. Shrubby Cinquefoll. An erect, much-branched shrub, with shreddy bark; flowers numerous, bright yellow, produced all summer. I5 cts. each, $\$_{\text {I. } 25}$ for io.
PRUNUS Japonica. Dwarf or Flowering Almond. A branching shrub, 2 to 4 feet tall. Flowers double, rose-color and white, borne in great profusion in early spring. One of the best flowering shrubs. 20 cts. each, $\$ 1.75$ for 10.
maritima. Beach Plum. A decumbent, usually spiny shrub, with rough branches. Flowers white, produced in early spring before the leaves appear. Fruit purple, with a bloom, sweet and juicy. 20 cts. each, $\$_{\text {r. }} 75$ for 10.
pumila. Sand Cherry. A bush with reddish branches, 3 to 5 feet high. Flowers white, in numerous clusters, produced in early spring. Fruit dark purple. 20 cts . each, $\$ \mathrm{r} .75$ for 10.
triloba. Flowering Plum. A small bush; flowers double, pink or rose-color, appearing just before the leaves unfold; very profuse and showy. Very hardy and desirable. 20 cts. each, \$1. 75 for 10 .
RHAMNUS alnifolia. Dwarf Alder. A small shrub, with wide-spreading branches, attaining a height of 3 to 4 feet. Berries black. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10.
Cathartica. Common Buckthorn. A large shrub, with spiny branches, usually attaining a height of 6 to io feet. Berries black, borne in great profusion. A valuable hedge plant on account of its extreme hardiness and vigorous constitution. 30 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ for 10.
frangula. Alder Buckthorn. A large shrub, with numerous leafy branches. Berries change from red to black, ripening in September; flowers white. 30 cts . each, $\$_{2.5}$ for 10 .
RHODORA Canadensis. Rhodora. A low, deciduous shrub, usually I to 2 feet tall. Flowers in various shades of rose and purple, profusely borne in clusters before the leaves appear. A charming plant. 50 cts . each, $\$_{4.5} 0$ for 10 .
RHODOTYPOS kerrioides. White Kerria. A handsome and distinct shrub, usually 4 to 5 feet tall. Flowers pure white, appearing in late spring. Berries retained throughout the winter. 15 cts. each, $\$_{\text {I. } 25}$ for 10.
RHUS aromatica. Sweet-scented Sumac. A spreading shrub, usually 2 to 4 feet tall. Leaves aromatic, brilliant in autumn. Spreads in the edge of woods. 25 cts . each, $\$ 2.25$ for 10 .
RIBES aureum. Missouri, or Flowering CurRANT. A free-growing plant, with smooth, shining leaves. Flowers yellow, fragrant and showy; in early spring. 25 cts . each, \$2.25 for 10 .
ROBINIA Hispida. Rose Acacia. A small shrub, usually 2 to 8 feet tall; flowers rose-color, on long pedicels, in loose racemes. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.25$ for 10 .
RUBUS odoratus. Flowering Raspberry. A strong-growing shrub, with shreddy bark. Leaves simple, very large, three- to five-lobed, resembling a maple leaf in outline. Flowers rose-purple, large and showy, blossoming for several weeks. 20 cts . each, \$1. 75 for 10.


Spiraea Van Houttei

SALIX discolor. Pussy Willow. Aments appear in early spring, enveloped in long, silky hairs, giving a silvery appearance. 30 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ for 10 .
incana. Rosemary Willow. An upright shrub, usually 5 to 8 feet tall, with slender branches. 30 cts . each, $\$ 2.50$ for 10 .
sericea. Silky Willow. A diffuse shrub, usually 4 to 8 feet tall, with gray-green or reddish twigs. 30 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ for 10 .
tristis. Dwarf Gray Willow. A low, diffuse, and very leafy shrub, usually i to 2 feet high, with gray branches. 300 . each, $\$ 2.50$ for Io.
SAMBUCUS Canadensis. American Elder. A tall shrub, with stout stems filled with white pith. Leaves compound, consisting of five to eleven bright green leaflets. Flowers white, in large, flat-topped cymes, fragrant, opening in midsummer. Fruit black, very abundant, ornamental and edible, ripening in August and September. Very showy and deserving of more extended cultivation. Grows 6 to 10 feet tall. 15 cts . each, $\$_{1.25}$ for 10.
nigra. European Elder. A large shrub, usually attaining a height of 10 to 15 feet. Flowers white, produced in flat-topped clusters in late spring or early summer. Fruit black, quite showy. A very vigorous plant. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.25$ for 10 .
nigra aurea. Golden Elder. A form with bright yellow foliage, much used for producing showy effects. 30 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ for 10.
pubens. Red-berried Elder. A shrub with warty branches and brown pith. Flowers white, in late spring. Berries red, very showy, ripening in early summer. Effective planted with Canadensis, the red fruit contrasting with white blossoms of the latter. A splendid companion for the American Elder. Height 5 to 7 feet. 30 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ for 10.

## SPIRÆA, Early-flowering-

arguta. Hybrid Snow-Garland. A remarkably showy shrub. Flowers pure white. Height 3 to 5 feet. Quite hardy and one of the best early Spiræas. 20 cts . each, $\$ \mathrm{I} .75$ for 10.

Spiræa bracteata. Round-leaved Spirea. A shrub 5 to 8 feet tall, with numerous upright or spreading branches. Showy umbels of pure white flowers in late spring. An especially beautiful species. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.25$ for 10.
Cantoniensis flore pleno. LaNCE-LEAVED Double Spirea. A handsome variety, with very double white flowers, in dense umbels. 20 cts. each, $\$ \mathrm{I} .75$ for Io .
prunifolia. Bridal Wreath. A graceful, tallgrowing species, with upright, slender, often arching branches. Flowers pure white in early spring. Quite hardy. Grows 5 to 7 feet high. 20 cts. each, \$1. 75 for 10.
prunifolia flore pleno. Double Bridal Wreath. A handsome form, with very double, showy white flowers, produced in great profusion in early spring. A very beautiful shrub. 20 cts . each, \$1. 75 for 10.
Thunbergii. Snow Garland. A beautiful shrub, with numerous slender branches, and narrow leaves, forming a dense, feathery bush, 3 to 4 feet tall. Flowers pure white, appearing in great profusion in earliest spring. 20 cts . each, \$1. 75 for 10.
Van Houttei. Van Houtte's Bridal Wreath. A beautiful and graceful shrub, with numerous arching branches; of garden origin. Flowers white in numerous dense-flowered umbels in late spring. Quite hardy, and attains a height of 5 to 6 feet. 25 cts . each, $\$ 2.25$ for 10 .

## SPIRÆA. Summer-flowering-

alba. Meadow Sweet. An upright shrub, with reddish brown branches, 3 to 5 feet tall. Flowers white, in leafy, pyramidal clusters, expanding in summer. 20 cts. each, $\$_{1.75}$ for 10.
Billardii. Billard's Spirea. A hardy, upright shrub, with brownish branches, growing 4 to 5 feet tall. Flowers bright pink, in summer. Showy and attractive. 20c. each, $\$_{1.75}$ for 10.
Bumalda. Everblooming Spirea. A remarkably free-flowering shrub, with upright branches, attaining a height of about 2 feet. Of garden origin. Flowers deep pink, flowering throughout the summer and autumn. I5 cts. each, \$1. 25 for 10 .


Persian Lilac

Spiræa Bumalda, Anthony Waterer. Crimson Spirea. A form of the preceding, with bright rosy crimson flowers, continuing to bloom until fall. 15 cts. each, $\$ 1.25$ for 10.
Douglasi. Douglas' Spirea. An upright shrub, 5 to 7 feet tall. Flowers deep pink, very showy and quite hardy. 20 cts. each, \$1. 75 for 10.
tomentosa. Steeplebush. Hardhack. A shrub with brown tomentose branches, 3 to 4 feet tall. Flowers deep pink, in narrow, dense spikes, 3 to 8 inches long. 20 cts . each, \$i. 75 for 10.
STAPHYLEA Colchica. Colchican Bladder-nut. An upright shrub, usually io to i2 feet. Flowers white; very showy. Pods much inflated. Very ornamental. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.25$ for 10.
trifolia. American Bladder-nut. A vigorous shrub, with stout, upright branches. Flowers white, in nodding raceme-like clusters in spring. Pods three-lobed, much inflated. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.25$ for 10.
STEPHANANDRA flexuosa. Stephanandra. A beautiful shrub, with graceful branches and deeply cut leaves, usually 3 to 4 feet high. Flowers white. 20 cts . each, $\$ \mathrm{I} .75$ for 10.
STUARTIA pentagyna. Alleghany Stuartia. A shrub with spreading branches, usually 5 to to feet tall. Flowers white, opening in summer. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.25$ for 10.
STYRAX Japonica. Japanese Storax. A graceful shrub, with spreading branches and pleasing bright green foliage. Flowers white, fragrant and showy, appearing in early summer; usually 8 to 12 feet tall, or in favorable situations even taller. Makes a fine specimen plant. 60 cts. each, $\$ 5.50$ for 10 .
SYMPHORICARPOS racemosus. Snowberry. A decorative shrub, 3 to 5 feet tall, with slender branches. Flowers small, pinkish; in summer. Berries white, long persistent, produced in large, showy clusters. 20 cts . each, $\$ 1.75$ for 10.

Symphoricarpos Symphoricarpos. Coral Berry, or Indian Currant. Bears an abundance of reddish or purplish berries which remain on the branches all winter. Flowers greenish red, in summer. Autumn foliage flame-colored. I5 cts. each, $\$_{1.25}$ for 10.

SYRINGA Chinensis. Rouen Lilac. A graceful shrub, with slender, often arching branches. Of garden origin. Flowers reddish purple, in large and broad panicles in mid-spring. Height, 8 to io feet. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.25$ for io.
Josikæa. Hungarian Lilac. A sturdy, vigorous shrub, with stout upright branches. Flowers violet, late spring or early summer. Height 8 to 10 feet. 30 cts . each, $\$ 2.50$ for 10 .
Pekinensis. Chinese Lilac. A large shrub, io to 12 feet tall, with slender, spreading branches. Flowers creamy white. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.25$ for 10.
Persica. Persian Lilac. A graceful shrub, with slender branches, attaining a height of 6 to 8 feet. Flowers pale lilac, opening in late spring. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.25$ for 10.
Persica alba. White Persian Lilac. White flowers. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.25$ for 10 .
villosa. Himalayan Lilac. An upright shrub, attaining a height of 5 to 8 feet. Flowers pinkish, expanding in late spring. 30 cts . each, $\$ 2.50$ for 10 .
vulgaris. Common Lilac. A large, upright shrub, with heart-shaped, bright green leaves; flowers deliciously fragrant, blue and purple. 20 cts. each, $\$ 1.75$ for 10.

## Single Lilacs-

Alba. White. 25 cts. each.
Aline Mocqueris. Dark red. 50 cts . each.
Charles X. Dark lilac-red. 40 cts. each.
Doctor Lindley. Pinkish lilac. 50 cts . each. Frau Bertha Dammann. White. 50 cts . each. Ludwig Spaeth. Dark blue. 40 cts. each. Marie Legraye. White. 50 cts . each.

Syringa, Double Lilacs-
Alphonse Lavalle. Bluish lilac.
Belle de Nancy. Pink, with white center.
La Tour d'Auvergne. Violet-purple.
Mme. Abel Chatenay. White.
Mme. Casimir Perier. White.
Mme. Lemoine. White.
Maxime Cornu. Pinkish lilac.
President Carnot. Pale blue.

## 50 ets. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10

TAMARIX Gallica. French Tamarisk. A tall shrub, with slender, spreading branches. Flowers pinkish; in spring or early summer; feathery; distinct. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.25$ for 10 .
Viburnum acerifolium. Maple-leaved Viburnum. Dockmackie. A shrub with slender, upright branches, 3 to 5 feet tall.. Flowers creamy or yellowish white; spring or early summer. Berries black. Foliage an unusual pinkish shade in autumn. 20 cts. each, \$1. 75 for 10.
cassinoides. Withe-rod. A very hardy, freeflowering shrub, with upright branches. Flowers creamy or yellowish white; early summer. Berries pink, changing to dark blue. Excellent for waterside planting, or for border of shrubberies, usually 4 to 8 feet tall. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.25$ for 10 .
dentatum. Arrow-wood. A bushy shrub, with upright branches. Flowers creamy white, in profuse, flat-topped clusters in late spring, handsome dentate leaves. Berries blue-black. Height, 8 to 12 feet. A fine shrub for moist soil. 20 cts. each, $\$_{1 .} 75$ for 10.
Lantana. Wayfaring Tree. A large shrub or small tree. Flowers white, disposed in dense, flat-topped clusters usually with seven showy white ray-flowers on the margins. Berries bright red, changing to black. Good for specimens. 30 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ for 10 .

Viburnum Opulus. High-bush Cranberry. A native shrub, with upright, spreading branches, 8 to 10 feet tall, widely distributed in the northern hemisphere. Flowers white; in late spring and early summer. Berries scarlet, persisting all winter; very showy. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.25$ for 10.
Opulus nanum. Dwarf Cranberry Bush. A very dwarf, compact form, well adapted for edging beds, and a good substitute for the dwarf boxwood, where that plant is not hardy. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.25$ for 10 .
Opulus sterile. Snowball, or Guelder Rose. A good hardy shrub, with handsome showy flowers produced in large, globular clusters. All of the flowers are sterile and radiant, and appear in numerous compact balls in spring. A well-known favorite; one of the best of flower ing shrubs. 25 cts . each, $\$ 2.25$ for 10.
tomentosum. Single-flowered Japanese Snowball. A vigorous shrub, with handsome foliage. Flowers white produced in flat-topped clusters. Berries red, changing to bluish black. Height, 8 to 10 feet. 25 cts . each, $\$ 2.25$ for 10 .
tomentosum plicatum. Japanese Snowball. A handsome shrub, with showy flowers and beautiful foliage. The large, globose flowerclusters are 3 to 4 inches across, and consist of sterile, radiant flowers of pure white. Very desirable. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.25$ for 10 .
XANTHORRHIZA apiifolia. Yellow-Root, or Brook Feather. An attractive shrub, usually I to 2 feet, tall with bright yellow wood an roots. Flowers brownish purple, in drooping compound racemes in early spring. Very orna mental. Every year it is being more extensively used as an underplanting and ground-cover; it prefers moist and shady places, but will grow in any good soil. 20 cts . each, $\$ 1.75$ for 10.
XOLISMA ligustrina. Privet Andromeda. A much-branched shrub, usually 2 to 3 feet tall. Flowers white; in late spring or early summer. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.25$ for 10.


Viburnum tomentosum plicatum


Leucothoe Catesbaei (see page 29)

## Evergreen Shrubs

ANDROMEDA polifolia. WIld Rosemary. An attractive little shrub, with narrow leaves, green or grayish green above, white beneath. Flowers nodding white or pink, borne in little clusters near the ends of the branches; grows best in peaty soil. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.25$ for 10 .
aZalea amœna. Hardy Evergreen Azalea. A low, bushy shrub, with small green leaves, which change in winter to a rich bronze.


Buxus sempervirens

Azalea amœna, continued
Pinkish purple flowers. May be used for a low hedge or for massing in the foreground with rhododendrons. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
BERBERIS Japonica. Japanese Mahonia. The most effective of the Mahonias. Flowers yellow, in long racemes, opening in early spring. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
repens. Creeping Mahonia. A low shrub, seldom more than a foot tall, with creeping rootstalks. Flowers yellow, in short, clustered racemes. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 .
BUXUS sempervirens. Boxwood. Large shrubs of dense habit. This species is used for single specimen plants, and is often trimmed into formal shapes. Small plants for hedge work. 6 to 10 inches. $\$ 5$ per 100.
suffruticosa. Dwarf Box. A dwarf compact shrub, with evergreen foliage, extensively used for low hedges. 4 to 6 inches, $\$ 60$ per $\mathrm{r}, 000$; 6 to 8 inches, $\$ 90$ per 1,000 .
CHAMÆDAPHNE calyculata. Leatherleaf. A small, evergreen shrub; flowers white, nodding; spring. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.25$ for 10.
COTONEASTER buxifolia. Box-leaved CotonEAStER. A low-spreading shrub, with small, persistent leaves, resembling those of the boxwood. Flowers white, in early summer. Bright red fruit. Very attractive. 30 cts . each, $\$ 2.50$ for 10 .
microphylla. Small-leaved Cotoneaster. A prostrate shrub, with small, glossy, persistent leaves. Flowers white; fruit bright red, persisting until midwinter. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.25$ for Io.
DAPHNE Cneorum. Garland Flower. A dwarf shrub, with trailing branches, and manyflowered heads of small pink, fragrant flowers. From the mountains of middle Europe. One of the daintiest of flowering shrubs. 30 cts . each, $\$ 2.50$ for 10 .
DENDRIUM buxifolium. Sand Myrtle. A low shrub, with box-like foliage, widely branching. Flowers white or pinkish, borne in profusion in spring. Very attractive. 30 cts . each, $\$ 2.5^{\circ}$ for 10 .
ILEX glabra. Inkberry, or Winterberry. An upright, much-branched shrub, 2 to 4 feet in height. Berries black. 30 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ for 10 .


Rhododendron maximum

KALMIA angustifolia. Narrow-leaved Laurel. A dwarf shrub; flowers rosy purple, borne in great profusion. 25 cts . each, $\$ 2.25$ for io.
latifolia. Mountain Laurel. One of the most attractive of broad-leaved evergreens; showy pink or rose-colored flowers; in great profusion in early summer. Selected plants, 50 cts. to $\$ \mathrm{I}$ each. Special prices on large quantities.
LEUCOTHOE Catesbæi. Catesby's Leucothoe. A hardy, graceful shrub; flowers creamy white, fragrant and showy. 35 cts . each, $\$ 3$ for 10.
PIERIS floribunda. Mountain Fetter Bush. A dense evergreen shrub, attaining a height of 2 to 4 feet. One of the most desirable ornamental shrubs. \$I each, \$io for io.
Japonica. Japanese Fetter Bush. Of larger size and looser habit than the above. Flowers in drooping panicles. A very graceful shrub. \$I each, \$io for 10 .
RHODODENDRON arbutifolium. Dwarf RHododendron. A beautiful dwarf shrub, of compact habit; flowers pink. \$I each, \$io for 10.
Catawbiense. Catawba Rhododendron. Flowers large, rosy purple in late spring. A magnificent hardy flowering shrub. $\$_{\text {I }}$ to $\$ 2$ each.
Catawbiense Hybrids. The following varieties are among the best and hardiest in cultivation: Album elegans. Blush, changing to white; large flowers.
Anna Parsons. Soft red.
Atrosanguineum. Deep blood-red of great substance.
Catawbiense album. White.
Delicatissimum. Blush-white, tinted pink.
Everestianum. Rosy lilac, spotted and fringed.
The best hardy Rhododendron.
Giganteum. Light rose, large truss.
H. H. Hunnewell. Dark, rich crimson.

Purpureum grandiflorum. Purple; large truss and flowers.
Roseum superbum. Light rose.
From \$1 to $\$ 2.50$ each

Rhododendron maximum. Rosebay, or Great Laurel. A large shrub or small tree, very beautiful for massing. One of the hardiest species, leaves evergreen through the coldest winters. Flowers white or flesh, sometimes rose. Prices for carload lots given on application. From $\$$ I to $\$ 4$ each, according to size.
myrtifolium. Myrtle-leaved Rhododendron. A low-growing hybrid. Leaves dark green, changing in winter to a rich shade of bronze. Flowers pink or rose-color. An attractive plant. From \$ I to $\$ \mathrm{I} .50$ each.


Kalmia latifolia

## Evergreen Trees

ABIES balsamea. Balsam Fir. A slender tree. Foliage fragrant in drying, dark green above, silvery beneath. 2 to 3 feet. 75 cts . each.
concolor. White Fir. A majestic tree and the most reliable Fir in cultivation. 2 to 3 feet, \$2 each.
Nordmanniana. Nordmann's Fir. A very hardy and stately tree, and one of the most desirable Firs in cultivation. 2 to 3 feet, $\$ 2.50$ each.
CEDRUS Atlantica. Mt. Atlas Cedar. A large and stately tree. 2 to 3 feet, $\$ 1.50$ each.
Atlantica glauca. Mt. Atlas Silver Cedar. A beautiful form, with almost silvery white foliage. A very desirable and vigorous tree. 2 to 3 feet, \$1.50 each.
Libani. Cedar of Lebanon. A stately tree with horizontal branches; not hardy at the North. 2 to 3 feet, \$1. 50 each.
CHAMÆCYPARIS (Retinospora; White Cedar). Lawsoniana glauca. Blue Lawson's Cypress. One of the hardier forms. Branchlets and foliage of a metallic glaucous tint. Very beautiful and desirable. 2 to 3 feet, \$1 each; 4 to 5 feet, $\$ 2.50$ each.
obtusa. Japanese Cypress. A handsome tree, strong and vigorous, with horizontal, fern-like branches. Foliage bright green and shining. A desirable tree. 2 to 3 feet, $\$$ I. 75 each.
obtusa aurea. Golden Japanese Cypress. A smaller and more slender tree than the type. Foliage bright golden yellow, more intense during the growing period. 2 to 3 feet, $\$ 2$ each.
obtusa nana. Dwarf Japanese Cypress. The smallest of the Japanese Cypress, rarely exceeding a foot or so in height. 2 to 3 feet, \$2 each.


Chamaecyparis pisifera squarrosa

Chamæcyparis pisifera. Sawara, or Pea-fruited Cypress. A Japanese evergreen of great hardiness and vigor. All of the forms are extremely valuable and are widely cultivated. Foliage bright green. A beautiful tree. 2 to 3 feet, \$1.75 each.
pisifera aurea. Golden Pea-fruited Cypress. The new growth is rich golden yellow, eventually changing to greener hues. Very distinct and showy. 2 to 3 feet, $\$ 2$ each.
pisifera filifera. Thread-branched Cypress. A remarkably decorative tree, the branches thread-like. 2 to 3 feet, $\$ 2$ each.
pisifera aurea. Golden Thread-branched Cypress. Similar to the above, but of a bright golden yellow color. 2 to 3 feet, $\$ 2$ each.
pisifera plumosa. Plume-like Cypress. A small, dense tree; foliage bright green. One of the most popular varieties. 2 to 3 feet, $\$_{1.50}$ each.
pisifera plumosa aurea. Golden Plumed Cypress. Terminal growths and foliage bright golden yellow. Decidedly the best of variegated forms. 2 to 3 feet, $\$_{\text {I. }} 50$ each.
pisifera squarrosa. Veitch's Silver Cypress. A low, densely branched tree, with feathery, spreading branches. Foliage silvery blue, soft and dense. Very distinct and perhaps the most beautiful Japanese Cypress. 2 to 3 feet, $\$ 2$ each.
thyoides. White Cedar. A very hardy, slender tree; foliage fragrant, green or glaucous. Valuable in low or wet situations. 2 to 3 feet, $\$_{2}$ each.

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 very ornamental tree, columnar in outline, the foliage of a pleasing grayish color. 2 to 3 feet, \$2 each.Chinensis aurea. Golden Chinese Juniper. The growth of the season is suffused with yellow, becoming more brilliant in the sunlight. This is a very attractive tree. 2 to 3 feet, $\$ 2$ each.
communis. Common Juniper. Usually a shrub, with spreading, sometimes prostrate branches, which curve upwards near the ends; foliage grayish green, very dense. A beautiful shrub and valuable in rockeries or as a ground-cover $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet, 50 cts. each.
communis aurea. Golden Common Juniper. Like the former, but with the growth of the current year, suffused with bright golden yellow. Very ornamental and beautiful, especially at the beginning of the growing season. $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet, $\$_{I}$ each.
communis Suecica. Swedish Juniper. A slender but tall tree. Foliage glaucous green. 2 to 3 feet, \$i each.
Sabina. Savin Juniper. A spreading shrub of variable habit; foliage dense, very dark green, exhaling a strong odor when bruised; splendid for rock-gardens. $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet, 75 cts. each.
Virginiana. Red Cedar. A tall tree of great beauty and hardiness. Of variable habit, but usually much branched. 2 to 3 feet, Si each.
Virginiana glauca. Blue Virginia Cedar. A very vigorous variety with silvery blue foliage. This is one of the most remarkable forms of Red Cedar, and makes a splendid specimen tree. 2 to 3 feet, $\$_{1.50}$ each.

PICEA Alcockiana. Sir Alcock's Spruce. A rare and local species. A tree of medium size, with slender branches. Leaves dark green, marked with bluish lines beneath. A handsome, rapid-growing tree. 2 to 3 feet, $\$ 2$ each.
Canadensis. White Spruce. Foliage light bluish green, exhaling a strong aromatic odor when bruised. Attractive and shapely. 2 to 3 feet, \$I each.
excelsa. Norway Spruce. An ornamental tree and good for shelters and windbreaks. 2 to 3 feet, 75 cts. each; 4 to 5 feet, $\$ 2.50$ each.
excelsa inverta. Weeping Norway Spruce. A remarkable pendulous variety, with drooping branches, which are closely appressed to the stem of the tree. Leaves larger and lighter green than in the type. 2 to 3 feet, $\$ 2.50$ each.
excelsa pygmæa. Dwarf Norway Spruce. A low, dense bush, in which the branches are much shortened and crowded. A peculiar and interesting form. $I_{2}^{1}$ to 2 feet, $\$ 2$ each.
pungens. Colorado Spruce. A beautiful tree; very symmetrical. Leaves glaucous green. Cannot be too highly recommended. 2 to 3 feet, \$2 each.
pungens glauca. Colorado Blue, or Koster's SPRUCE. Unquestionably the most beautiful of the Spruces for garden or lawn. Foliage silvery blue. 2 to 3 feet, $\$ 4$ each.
PINUS Austriaca. Austrian Pine. A tall tree, Leaves very dark green. A fast-growing tree of wonderful adaptability. 2 to 3 feet. $\$ 1.5^{\circ}$ each.
Cembra. Swiss Stone Pine. A large tree. Very picturesque when old. Leaves dark green, bluish white on the reverse side. 2 to 3 feet, \$2 each.
excelsa. Bhotan Pine. A magnificent tree. Leaves grayish or bluish green. Very fine as a specimen plant on a broad lawn or park. 2 to 3 feet, \$2 each.


Pinus Mughus


Picea pungens glauca
Pinus montana. Swiss Mountain Pine. Usually of dwarf habit; bright green leaves. $\mathrm{I}_{\frac{1}{2}}$ to 2 feet, $\$ 2.50$ each.
Mughus. Dwarf Pine. Usually a low, handsome shrub. Leaves bright green. Very valuable for covering rocky slopes. $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet, $\$ 2.50$ each.
resinosa. Red, or Norway Pine. A tall tree; very ornamental and of great value in the landscape. 2 to 3 feet, \$1.50 each.
Strobus. White Pine. A tall and most beautiful tree. Leaves soft bluish green. The most valuable pine for ornamental purposes. 2 to 3 feet, $\$$ I each; 4 to 5 feet, $\$ 2.5^{\circ}$ each.
sylvestris. Scotch Pine. A large tree. Leaves bluish green. 2 to 3 feet, \$1.50 each.
SCIADOPITYS verticillata. Umbrella Pine. A remarkable and beautiful tree. Foliage in whorls of a lustrous deep green color. 2 to 3 feet, $\$ 4$ each.

## TAXUS Canadensis. CANA-

 dian Yew. A procumbent shrub, with ascending branches, rarely exceeding I to 2 feet in height. Splendid for rock-gardens. I to 2 feet, $\$ \mathrm{I} .50$ each.TSUGA Canadensis. Canadian Hemlock. A tall and graceful tree for the landscape. Makes a grand hedge, either clipped to formal lines, or untrimmed. 2 to 3 ft ., $\$_{\mathrm{I} .25}$ each, 3 to 4 ft ., $\$_{2}$ ea.


Tsuga Canadensis
thuya occidentalis. American Arborvite. A tree of variable height and pyramidal outline; especially beautiful when young; foliage bluish green. Holds its color throughout the year. 3 to 4 feet, $\$_{\text {I. } 25}$ each, $\$_{\text {Io }}$ for ro.
occidentalis aurea. George Peabody's Golden Arborvite. A broadly pyramidal, low tree, with the growth of the season suffused with yellow. Holds its color throughout the year. 2 to 3 feet, $\$ 2$ each.
occidentalis globosa. Globe Arborvite. A low, compact form, with bright green foliage. In outline a symmetrical globe. A formal and very striking variety. 2 to $2 \frac{1}{2}$ feet, \$1. 75 each.
occidentalis plicata. Siberian Arborvite. A small, pyramidal tree, of dense habit, foliage very dark green, with a brownish tint; bluish green below. Branches short and rigid. 2 to 3 feet, \$1. 75 each.
occidentalis pyramidalis. Pyramidal Arborvite. A compact and narrow pyramidal tree; bright green foliage. 2 to 3 feet, $\$_{1.50}$ each.
orientalis. Oriental Arborvite. A low, bushy tree of columnar or pyramidal habit. Useful as a garden plant and in tubs or vases. Very hardy and beautiful. 2 to 3 feet, 75 cts . each.
orientalis aurea. Golden Oriental Arborvite. A low and compact shrub, in which the foliage assumes a beautiful golden yellow color at the beginning of the growing season. 2 to 3 feet, \$I. $5^{\circ}$ each.
orientalis aurea nana. Berckman's Golden Arborvite. A very dwarf, compact shrub, with golden yellow foliage. A very popular variety, and one of the best of dwarf, hardy evergreens. 2 to $2 \frac{1}{2}$ feet, $\$ 1.50$ each.
orientalis compacta. Compact Oriental Arborvite. A low and very compact form, with bright green foliage. Very formal and attractive, and a favorite everywhere. 2 to 3 feet, \$I. 50 each.
orientalis pyramidalis. Pyramidal Oriental Arborvite. One of the tallest and hardiest varieties of pyramidal outline. 2 to 3 feet, \$I. 50 each.

## Deciduous Trees

ACER campestre. European Cork Maple. A small, dense tree, with corky ridges on the branches. Makes a neat specimen, especially if branched to the ground. 4 to 5 feet, $\$_{\text {I }}$ each.
Ginnala. Siberian Maple. A graceful, small tree or shrub; leaves bright green, turning to a brilliant red in the autumn. Handsome and desirable. 4 to 5 feet, $\$$ I. 25 each.
Japonicum. Japanese Maple. A shrub or small tree of great beauty. They are beautiful objects, with extremely pretty foliage. 2 feet, $\$ 2$ each.
Japonicum aureum. Golden Japanese Maple. Leaves of a beautiful yellow color, seven- to eleven-lobed, their edges sharply toothed. 2 feet, $\$ 2.25$ each.
Japonicum filicifolium. Fern-leaved Japanese Maple. Leaves large, divided nearly to the base into nine to eleven segments, the division still further cut and toothed, of beautiful bright green color. 2 feet, $\$ 2.25$ each.

Acer Japonicum purpureum. Purple Japanese Maple. Leaves purplish red, seven- to elevenlobed, the divisions doubly serrate. 2 feet, \$2 each.
lætum rubrum. Red Colchicum Maple. Foliage a dark blood-red color at the time of unfolding. It seldom attains a large size. 2 to 3 ft ., \$I each.
Negundo. Ash-leaved Maple. Box Elder. A rapid-growing tree, with wide-spreading branches. Twigs pale green and shining, or sometimes purple, with a glaucous bloom. Leaves bright green, paler beneath, turning yellow in autumn. An ornamental tree. 6 to 8 feet, $\$$ I each.
palmatum. Japanese Maple. A handsome shrub or small tree, of dense and graceful habit. Leaves varied shades of red, green and gold. 2 feet, \$2 each.
palmatum atropurpureum. Blood-LEAVED JAPanese Maple. Leaves dark red in spring, eventually purplish. A compact, beautiful variety. 2 feet, $\$ 2$ each.


Acer platanoides

Acer palmatum aureum. Golden Japanese Maple. Leaves broad, sparingly incised, light yellow. 2 feet, \$2 each.
palmatum dissectum. Cut-Leaved Japanese Maple. Leaves beautiful rich green color. Very attractive and graceful. 2 feet, $\$ 2$ each.
palmatum ornatum. Dissected Blood-leaved Japanese Maple. Leaves deep red color; beautiful and attractive. 2 feet, $\$ 2$ each.
Pennsylvanicum. Moosewood. Striped Maple. A small or medium-sized tree; leaves pale rosecolor at the time of unfolding, eventually bright green, turning to yellow in autumn. Bark of the trunk and larger branches striped with whitish lines. 3 to 4 feet, \$I each.
platanoides. Norway Maple. A large and handsome tree, with spreading branches, and a compact, round head. Leaves bright green, fading to yellow and gold. A splendid street tree and equally desirable for lawn or landscape. 6 to 8 feet, \$1. 25 each.
platanoides Schwedleri. Schwedler's Purple

- Maple. A handsome tree, with foliage changing in color. The leaves are bright purplish and crimson in spring, the summer foliage dark green, fading in autumn to red and brown. A general favorite. 6 to 8 feet, $\$ 2$ each.
Pseudo-platanus. Sycamore Maple. A large tree of vigorous growth, with spreading branches and flowers in graceful, pendulous racemes, 6 to 8 feet, $\$_{\text {I. }} 5$ each.
rubrum. Red, or Scarlet Maple. A large tree, with upright or spreading branches. Highly valued and one of the most beautiful trees on account of its early and brilliant flowers, the showiness of its bright red fruit, and its gorgeous tints in autumn. 6 to 8 feet, $\$_{1}$ each.
saccharinum. Silver Maple. A large tree, with wide-spreading and pendulous branchlets. Leaves bright green above, silvery white beneath, turning pale yellow in autumn. 6 to 8 feet, \$I each.

Acer saccharinum Wieri. Wier's Cut-leaved Silver Maple. A beautiful form, with deeply cleft and divided leaves. Branches pendulous, often sweeping the ground. A great favorite. 6 to 8 feet, \$1. 25 each.
saccharum. Sugar, or Rock Maple. A large, stately tree. Leaves dark green, pale on the lower surface, turning in autumn to brilliant shades of scarlet, orange and yellow. A grand street and lawn tree. 6 to 8 feet, \$r each.
ESCULUS Hippocastanum. European, or Common Horse-Chestnut. A large and handsome tree. Leaves dark green, flowers white, tinged with red, in showy panicles. 6 to 8 feet, \$r. 25 each.
Hippocastanum flore pleno. Double-flowered Horse-Chestnut. A form with double flowers of great beauty. The flowers are more durable than the single ones, thereby extending the blooming period for several days. 6 to 8 feet, $\$ 2$ each.
rubicunda. Red-flowering Horse-Chestnut. A handsome tree of garden origin. Flowers vary in tone from scarlet to red. A great favorite 6 to 8 feet, $\$ 2$ each.
alNUS glutinosa. European, or Black Alder. A vigorous and rapid-growing tree. Leaves dull, dark green. Of great value for planting in cold, damp ground. 2 to 3 feet, 40 cts . each.
aralia Chinensis. Chinese Angelica Tree. A small tree. Flowers creamy white; very ornamental. Generally regarded as the hardier of the two species here described. 2 to 3 feet, 50 cts . each.
spinosa. Angelica Tree. Hercules' Club. A small tree or large shrub, with stout prickly stems. Flowers creamy white, in huge panicles, followed by a wealth of dark purple berries. 2 to 3 feet, 50 cts. each.
ASIMINA triloba. Paw-Paw. A low tree with spreading branches. Leaves light green; flowers brown or reddish brown. 4 to 5 feet, 70 cts . each.


Betula alba laciniata pendula
BETULA alba. European White Birch. A beautiful tree, with white bark and, in age, with spreading and pendulous branches. A graceful species of drooping habit. 6 to 8 feet, \$I each.
alba laciniata pendula. Cut-leaved Weeping Birch. A tall tree, with graceful, pendulous branches, and deeply cut foliage. Bark white when several years old. A superb lawn tree and one universally admired. 6 to 8 feet, $\$ 2$ each.
lutea. Yellow Birch. A handsome tree, with papery, silvery gray, lustrous bark. Beautiful as a specimen tree, 6 to 8 feet, \$I each.
papyrifera. Paper, or Canoe Birch. A handsome and very ornamental tree, with pendulous branches and creamy white, papery bark. 6 to 8 feet, \$I each.
CARPINUS Caroliniana. American Hornbeam. Blue Beech. A bushy tree, with a dense, round head. Makes an attractive specimen. Splendid for tall hedges and for clipping to sharp lines. 2 to 3 ft ., 50 cts . each.
Castanea dentata. American Chestnut. A large and beautiful shade tree, with stout, spreading branches. 6 to 8 feet, $\$_{\text {I }}$ each.
CATALPA bignonioides. Catalpa, or Indian Bean. A tree with showy flowers, which open in June and July, in large, many-flowered panicles, white, with yellow and purple spots. 6 to 8 feet, \$I each.
speciosa. Western Catalpa. A medium-sized tree. Flowers in May or June, white, with yellow and purple spots. 6 to 8 feet, 75 cts . each.

CELTIS occidentalis. Nettle Tree, or Sugarberry. A handsome tree. 4 to 5 feet, 50 cts . each.
CERASUS avium flore pleno. European Doubleflowering Cherry. A small tree, with double, white flowers, produced in spring in great profusion. The flowers are very beautiful, more lasting than any single-flowered Cherry. 4 to 5 feet, \$I each.
hortensis. Japanese Flowering Cherry. The Flowering Cherry is one of the chief beauties of Japanese spring-tide. The flowers are very large, pink or blush, opening as the leaves begin to expand. 2 to 3 feet, 75 cts . each.
Pennsylvanica. Wild Red Cherry. A shapely tree, with slender, spreading branches, the white flowers appearing before the leaves. Fruit light red. 5 to 6 feet, $\$$ I each.
serotina. Wild Black Cherry. A graceful tree, the white flowers appearing when the leaves are nearly grown; fruit almost black when ripe. 4 to 5 feet, 50 cts. each.
CERCIDIPHYLLUM Japonicum. Kadsura Tree. A beautiful hardy tree of pyramidal outline. Leaves purplish at the time of unfolding, eventually light green, fading to yellow and scarlet. 5 to 6 feet, $\$_{1.25}$ each.
CERCIS Canadensis. Red Bud, or Judas Tree. A small tree. The pea-like blossoms of a beautiful rose-pink color, produced in early spring. One of the best of flowering trees. 2 to 4 feet. 40 cts. each.
Siliquastrum. European Judas Tree. A handsome low tree, with a flat, spreading crown. Native of Europe. Beautiful in spring, when covered with its numerous bright purplish pink flowers, which appear before the leaves. Leaves heart-shaped, bluish green. 2 to 4 feet, 75 c . ea. Chionanthus Virginica. White Fringe. A shrub or low tree. Flowers white, in loose, drooping panicles, appearing when the leaves are almost grown. Exceedingly graceful and feathery. 4 to 5 feet, 75 cts. each.
CLADRASTIS lutea. Yellow-wood. A tree usually with a divided trunk. Flowers white, appearing in early summer. Wood bright yellow, changing to light brown on exposure. A beautiful lawn tree. 4 to 5 feet, \$r. 25 each.
CORNUS alternifolia. Alternate-leaved DogWOOD. A shrub or small, flat-topped tree. Flowers cream-color, expanding in late spring or early summer. Fruit bluish black. Very ornamental. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cts . each.
florida. White-flowering Dogwood. One of the most beautiful flowering trees. Flowers expanding in spring, in large, white, petal-like bracts, often suffused with pink. Fruit bright scarlet. Indispensahle for lawn or landscape. 6 to 8 feet, $\$_{\text {I }}$ each.
florida pendula. Weeping Dogwood. Of graceful form, with the same beautiful flowers and fruit at the type, but the branches are pendulous. 3 to 4 feet, $\$ 2$ each.
florida rubra. RED-flowering Dogwood. A strikingly beautiful variety, contrasting well with the white-flowered forms. The floral bracts are of a bright color pink. 4 to 5 feet. \$2 each.
CRATEGUS cordata. Washington Thorn. A small tree; flowers white; fruit scarlet, very lustrous, persisting until the following spring. 3 to 4 feet, 60 cts . each.

Cratægus Crus-galli. Cockspur Thorn. A small tree; flowers white; fruit dull red, persisting until the following spring. Valuable as a specimen tree. 3 to 4 feet, 60 cts. each.
Oxyacantha. May Thorn. A small tree. Flowers single, white; fruit scarlet. This is the May Thorn of England. 3 to 4 feet, 60 cts . each.
FAGUS Americana. American Beech. A large, stately tree, with smooth gray bark. Unexcelled for lawn or landscape. 6 to 8 feet, $\$ 2$ each.
sylvatica. European Beech. A large and beautiful lawn tree. 4 to 8 feet, $\$ 2$ each.
sylvatica asplenifolia. Cut-leaved Beech. Leaves deeply divided, cut almost to the midrib into numerous narrow segments. A graceful variety, forming a dense, low, tree. 3 to 4 feet, \$2 each.
sylvatica pendula. Weeping Beech. Branches long and pendulous. Very picturesque. 4 to 5 feet. $\$ 2.50$ each.
sylvatica purpurea. Purple Beech. A large tree with purple leaves, contrasting well with green foliage. Makes a fine specimen tree for the lawn. 6 to 8 feet, $\$ 2$ each.
sylvatica purpurea pendula. Weeping Purple Beech. A form with purple leaves and pendulous branches. A favorite with many planters. 3 to 4 feet, $\$ 2$ each.
FRAXINUS Americana. White Ash. A lofty tree, beautiful and desirable for shade. 6 to 8 feet, \$r each.
excelsior. European Ash. Tall and handsome; makes an attractive specimen tree. 6 to 8 feet, 75 cts . each.
GINKGO biloba. Maidenhair Tree. A tall and very hardy tree, with horizontal branches. Leaves deciduous, pale green. Fruit plum-like. Has proved most successful as a street and avenue tree. 6 to 8 feet, $\$$ I. 50 each.
GLEDITSCHIA Japonica. Japanese Locust. Me-dium-sized tree. Valuable for the lawn. 4 to 5 feet, \$I each.
triacanthos. Honey Locust. A large, spiny, yet ornamental tree; also forms an impenetrable hedge, if planted closely and severely pruned. 6 to 8 feet, $\$ \mathrm{I} .50$ each.
GYMNOCLADUS dioica. Kentucky Coffee. Tree. A large tree. Flowers in terminal racemes, nearly white; interesting and beautiful. 6 to 8 feet, \$1. 25 each.
HiCORIA alba. Mockernut, or Big Bud Hickory. A tall tree; very beautiful as the large buds expand in the spring. 3 to 4 feet, 75 cts. each.
glabra. Pignut. A tall, handsome lawn tree. 3 to 4 feet, 75 cts . each.
Pecan. Pecan. A large tree, with spreading branches, forming a broad, roundtopped head. Cultivated largely for its nuts. Several large-fruited varieties are extensively planted in the South. These forms are all budded on seedling Pecans. 3 to 4 feet. The following are among the most desirable:
Bolton. A prolific tree, bearing annual crops of large, oval nuts, which average about forty nuts to the pound.
Frotscher's Egg-Shell. A remarkable variety, producing large nuts with very thin shells, averaging forty-five to the pound. Quality unsurpassed.


Fagus sylvatica pendula

LIRIODENDRON tulipifera. Tulip Tree. A large and stately rapid-growing tree. Flowers cupshaped, resembling a tulip, greenish yellow, blotched with orange. One of the finest of American trees, and very long-lived. 6 to 8 feet, \$I each.
MAGNOLIA acuminata. Cucumber Tree. A pyramidal tree. Flowers greenish yellow, expanding in May or June; fruit rosy red; seeds scarlet. A most valuable shade tree. 6 to 8 feet, 75 cts . each.
conspicua. Yulan. A very showy tree, literally covered with flowers in early spring. Flowers sweet-scented, pure white, about 6 inches across. A grand lawn or garden tree. 3 to 4 feet, $\$ 2$ each.
glauca. Sweet, or White Bay. A slender tree. Flowers creamy white, fragrant; in bloom for several weeks in spring or early summer: Fruit dark red, with scarlet seeds. 3 to 4 feet, $\$_{\text {I }}$ each.
Soulangeana. Soulange's Magnolia. A large shrub or small tree; flowers large, cup-shaped, white, more or less suffused with rose or pink, fragrant. Very hardy and showy. 3 to 4 feet, \$2 each.
Soulangeana Lennei. Lenne's Magnolia. Flowers deep crimson on the outside; very large; later than the foregoing. \$2 each.
Soulangeana nigra. Dark-flowered Magnolia. Flowers dark purple on the outside. 3 to 4 feet, \$2 each.
Soulangeana Norbertiana. Norbert's Magnolia. Flowers more deeply tinted and much later than M. Soulangeana. 2 to 3 feet, $\$ 2$ each.
Soulangeana speciosa. Showy-flowered Magnolia. Almost identical in color with M. Soulangeana, but blossoms later. 3 to 4 feet, \$2 each.


Magnolia Soulangeana


Magnolia conspicua
Magnolia stellata. Hall's Magnolia. A large shrub or small tree; flowers white, about 3 inches across, sweet-scented; a hardy, free-flowering plant, with a profusion of starry flowers in earliest spring. Highly recommended. 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} ., \$ 2$ ea
tripetala. Umbrella Tree. A tree with stout, irregular branches, 30 to 40 feet tall. Flowers creamy white. Attractive. 3 to 4 feet, \$i each.
MALUS angustifolia. Narrow-leaved Crab. A small tree. Flowers very fragrant, pink or rose, borne in numerous small clusters. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cts . each.
baccata. Siberian Flowering Crab. A small tree; flowers white, or slightly pink, fragrant; fruit yellow or ruddy. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cts. each.
floribunda. Flowering Crab. A shrub or small tree. Flowers rose or rose-red, produced in great profusion; fragrant; fruit red; the best of the spring-flowering trees. Should be included in every collection. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cts. each.
floribunda Parkmani. Parkman's Crab. A form with beautiful semi-double, rose-colored flowers. 3 to 4 feet, 60 cts . each.
Ioensis Bechteli. Bechtel's Double-flowering Crab. A shrub or small tree; flowers large and very double, resembling small roses. One of the most remarkable of double-flowering Crabs, and worthy of a place in any garden. 3 to 4 feet, 60 cts. each.
MOHRODENDRON Carolinum. Silver Bell. A beautiful flowering tree, with graceful, drooping white flowers in early spring. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cts . each.
MORUS alba. White Mulberry. A rapid-growing tree. 4 to 5 feet, 50 cts. each.
alba pendula. Teas' Weeping Mulberry. A weeping form grafted on straight stems; the most vigorous and hardy of weeping trees. 6 to 8 feet, $\$ 2$ each.


Platanus orientalis

NYSSA sylvatica. Tupelo, or Sour Gum. A tree with slender, more or less pendulous branches. Leaves dark green and shining, fading in autumn to rich shades of red and scarlet. Fruit dark blue. The autumnal coloring of this graceful tree commends it to every planter. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cts . each.
OSTRYA Virginiana. Hop Hornbeam, or Ironwood. A slender, but interesting tree. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cts . each.
OXYDENDRUM arboreum. SoURWOOD. A small tree with spreading branches; green leaves, changing in autumn to dazzling scarlet; flowers borne in panicles of spreading racemes, resembling lily-of-the-valley; pure white and slightly fragrant. Charming in autumn by reason of the intense coloring of the foliage. 5 to 6 feet, 75 cts. each.
PHELLODENDRON Amurense. Chinese Cork Tree. A tree with corky bark and spreading branches. Fruit black. 6 to 8 feet, $\$_{\text {I }}$ each.
PLATANUS occidentalis. Buttonwood, or American Plane. A large and lofty tree, with massive branches. A rapid-growing and very beautiful tree, with picturesque white or gray bark. 6 to 8 feet, \$i each.
orientalis. Oriental Plane. A large and massive tree, and one of the best street trees known. 6 to 8 feet, \$i each.
POPULUS alba. White Poplar. Abele. A large tree, with whitish bark. 6 to 8 feet, 75 cts. each.
alba Bolleana. Bolle's Silver Poplar. A tall, columnar tree of formal aspect; useful for formal gardens or architectural effects. 6 to 8 feet, $\$ \mathrm{I}$ each, $\$ 9$ for $\mathrm{I} 0, \$ 60$ per 100 .

Populus alba nivea. Silver Poplar. A tall tree; often planted for the delightful resinous odor of the buds. 6 to 8 feet, $\$_{I}$ each.
candicans. Balm of Gilead. A handsome, tall tree. 6 to 8 feet, $\$_{\text {I each. }}$
Carolinensis. Carolina Poplar. A symmetrical and very rapid-growing tree. Io to 12 feet, 70 cts. each.
deltoides. Cottonwood. A large, much-branched tree. One of the best for ornamental planting. 6 to 8 feet, 75 cts. each.
grandidentata. Large-toothed Aspen. A large tree, with stiff, but slender branches. 6 to 8 feet, 75 cts. each.
nigra fastigiata. Lombardy Poplar. A tall, columnar tree of picturesque and very formal aspect; very rapid-growing. Io to 12 feet, 80 cts. each.
tremuloides. American Aspen. A tree with slender, somewhat pendulous branches. Leaves tremble with the slightest currents of air. 6 to 8 feet, 75 cts. each.
PRUNUS Pissardi. Purple-leaved Plum. A handsome, small tree, of garden origin, with purple foliage, retaining its color throughout the summer. In spring the blush-pink flowers are borne in great profusion, harmonizing with the unfolding leaves. One of the best of the purple-leaved trees, the hot sun not affecting the color. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cts. each.
ptelea trifoliata. Hop Tree, or Wafer Ash. A small, round-headed tree, or more frequently a large shrub. 4 to 5 feet, 50 cts. each.
trifoliata aurea. Golden Hop Tree. Foliage golden yellow; the color is retained throughout the summer. 4 to 5 feet, 50 cts . each.


## Quercus palustris

PTEROSTYRAX hispida. Japanese Silver Bell. A small tree, with graceiul, spreading branches. Flowers fragrant, creamy white, resembling the deutzias; early summer. 4 to 5 feet, \$I each. QUERCUS alba. White Oak. A tall, majestic tree; the finest Oak for lawn or landscape. 6 to 8 feet, $\$ \mathrm{I} .50$ each.
coccinea. Scarlet Oak. A beautiful tree, with spreading branches; valued chiefly for its gorgeous autumn tints. Very symmetrical in outline. 6 to 8 feet, $\$$ I. 50 each.
macrocarpa. Bur, or Mossy Cup Oak. A majestic tree, with massive, spreading branches. 5 to 6 feet, \$1 each.
palustris. Pin ОАк. A handsome tree, with drooping branches; shapely and graceful. 6 to 8 feet. \$I each.
pedunculata. English Oak. A large and picturesque tree with spreading branches. 6 to 8 feet, \$I each.
pedunculata Concordia. Golden Oak. A form of the above, with leaves of a beautiful bright yellow color. 6 to 8 feet, $\$ 2$ each.
pedunculata fastigiata. Pyramidal English OAk. A handsome tree, resembling in outline the Lombardy Poplar. Desirable for formal effects. 6 to 8 feet, $\$ 2$ each.
Phellos. Willow Oak. A graceful and beautiful tree. 6 to 8 feet, $\$ 2$ each.
platanoides. Swamp White Oak. A stately tree; one of the best for roadside planting. 6 to 8 feet, $\$ 2$ each.
rubra. Red OAK. A large and handsome tree. A grand specimen or street tree, and one of the most rapid-growing Oaks. 6 to 8 ft ., $\$ 2$ each.

RHAMNUS Purshiana. Coffee-berry. A small tree or large shrub. 3 to 4 feet, 60 cts. each, $\$ 5$ for 10.
RHUS copallina. Upland Sumac. A small tree, or more frequently a shrub, for massing. 2 to 3 feet 30 cts . each, $\$ 2.50$ for 10 .
glabra. Smooth Sumac. A shrub or low tree. Flowers in large, terminal panicles, soon followed by the crimson fruiting clusters which persist all winter. Beautiful for massing. 4 to 5 feet, 25 cts . each, $\$ 2$ for 10 .
glabra laciniata. Cut-leaved Sumac. A lowgrowing form, with beautiful, fern-like leaves, brilliantly colored in autumn. 4 to 5 feet, 50 cts . each, $\$_{4}$ for Io.
hirta. Staghorn Sumac. A small tree, or more frequently a large shrub. Fruiting panicles of rich crimson in late summer, persisting until the following spring. Very showy. 5 to 6 feet, 25 cts. each, $\$ 2$ for 10 .
hirta laciniata. Cut-leaf Staghorn Sumac. A beautiful form of Rhus hirta, the velvety stems of the young growth are of a pinkish hue. 4 to 5 feet, 30 cts . each.
semialata. Japanese Sumac. A shrub or low tree. Flowers creamy white, borne in large, terminal panicles. 2 to 3 feet, 50 cts . each, $\$ 4$ for 10 .
SALIX alba. White Willow. A large tree. Often planted for the silvery effect of its foliage. 6 to 8 feet, 70 cts. each, $\$ 6$ for 10.
Babylonica. Weeping Willow. A large tree, with slender, pendent branches; very picturesque; known and cultivated for several centuries in the Old World. 6 to 8 feet, 70 cts. each, $\$ 6$ for 10 .
Babylonica annularis. Ring-leaved Willow. A form of the above, with curiously twisted leaves. An interesting tree, attracting attention wherever seen. 4 to 5 feet, 70 cts. each, $\$ 6$ for 10.
pentandra. Bay-, or Laurel-leaved Willow. A small tree or large shrub of compact habit. One of the best Willows for ornamental planting and foliage effects. 6 to 8 feet, 75 cts. each, $\$ 7$ for 10 .
vitellina aurea. Gold-barked Willow. Bark of the branches golden yellow, especially in early spring, before the leaves appear. 4 to 5 feet, 50 cts . each, $\$ 4$ for 10 .
vitellina Britzensis. Bronze-barked Willow. Bark of the branches red or bronze in early spring. 4 to 5 feet, 50 cts. each, $\$ 4$ for 10.
SASSAFRAS officinale. Sassafras. An aromatic tree with spreading branches. Flowers yellowgreen; dark blue fruits in autumn. 3 to 4 feet. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4$ for 10.
SOPHORA Japonica. Japanese Sophora. A me-dium-sized tree, with spreading branches, forming a symmetrical compact head. Flowers creamy white in midsummer. A handsome tree, with green-barked twigs. 6 to 8 feet, $\$ 2$ each.
Japonica pendula. Weeping Sophora. One of the most beautiful of pendulous trees. 6 to 8 feet, $\$ 2.50$ each.
SORBUS Americana. American Mountain Ash. A small tree, with spreading branches, forming a round-topped crown. Flowers white; showy clusters of bright scarlet fruit. 4 to 5 feet, $5^{\circ}$ cts. each.

Sorbus Aucuparia. European Mountain Ash or Rowan Tree. A small tree; flowers white, in late spring or early summer, followed in fall by large clusters of bright red berries. Very showy. 6 to 8 feet, 75 cts. each.
Aucuparia pendula. Weeping Mountain AsH. A form with long and slender, drooping branches grafted on straight, upright stems. The bright red berries are borne in profusion. 6 to 8 feet, $\$ 1.25$ each.
SYRINGA Japonica. Japanese Lilac. A small pyramidal tree. Flowers creamy white, in great abundance in early summer. 6 to 8 feet, $\$_{\text {I }}$ each.
TAXODIUM distichum. Bald Cypress. A tall tree, with feathery, deciduous foliage, of narrow, pyramidal outline; makes a large and beautiful specimen. Foliage of the softest green. A grand park or street tree. 3 to 4 feet, \$I. 25 each.
tilia Americana. American Linden, or Basswood. A large tree, suitable for streets, lawns or parks. 6 to 8 feet, 70 cts . each.
Europæa. European Linden, or Lime Tree. A large tree, with spreading branches; handsome, and valuable for street planting. 6 to 8 feet, 75 cts. each.
platyphyllos. Large-Leaved Linden. A large and stately tree, with a handsome pyramidal crown. Flowers large, yellowish white, fragrant. The largest European Lime Tree. 6 to 8 feet, \$I each.
ULMUS alata. Wahoo, or Winged Elm. An attractive, medium-sized tree, with corky, winged branches. 6 to 8 feet. \$I each.
Americana. American Elm. A large and stately tree, with long and graceful branches; beautiful for lawn or landscape planting. 6 to 8 feet, 75 cts. each, Io to I2 feet, \$I each.
campestris. English Elm. A large tree, with spreading branches, forming a round-topped


Ulmus Americana


Tilia Americana

## Ulmus campestris, continued

 crown. Native of Europe. Leaves deep rich green, holding their color longer than any other species. Often planted as an avenue tree. 6 to 8 feet, \$I each.campestris corylifolia purpurea. PURPLE-LEAVED English Elm. A form with large, purplish leaves, of brightest color, when unfolding changing to bright green. 6 to 8 feet, $\$ 2$ each.
campestris corylifolia purpurea major. Broadleaved English Elm. A very robust form, with large leaves. One of the best shade trees; its handsome foliage is retained until late autumn. 6 to 8 feet, \$I. 25 each.
scabra pendula. Camperdown Weeping Elm. A very picturesque and graceful form, with drooping branches. The best of the weeping trees. The branches sweep the ground, forming an arbor. 6 to 8 feet, $\$ 2$ each.
VIBURNUM lentago. Sheepberry, or NannyBERRY. A small tree or large shrub, with a compact, round-topped head; flowers creamy white, opening in spring, followed in autumn by red-stemmed clusters of bluish black berries. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cts . each, $\$ 4$ for 10 .
prunifolium. Black Haw, or Stag Bush. A bushy tree, with stiff, spreading branches. Flowers white or creamy, expanding in spring; very showy, succeeded in autumn by redstemmed clusters of glaucous blue berries. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cts. each, $\$ 4$ for 10.
XANTHOCERAS sorbifolia. Chinese Flowering Chestnut. A small tree, or large shrub. Flowers pure white, with an orange blotch at the base of each petal. Blooms profusely. 3 to 4 feet, \$I each.
XANTHOXYLUM Americanum. Prickly Ash. A large shrub, or small tree, with prickly branches. 3 to 4 feet, 40 cts . each, $\$ 3.50^{\circ}$ for IO.


Hedge of California Privet

## Hedge Plants

## DECIDUOUS

## Can be kept Trimmed to any Desired Height

ALTHEAS, in variety. 3 to 4 feet, $\$ 25$ per 100 .
BARBERRY. I to $1 \frac{1}{2}$ feet, $\$$ io per 100.
Purple. I to $\mathrm{I}^{\frac{1}{2}}$ feet, $\mathrm{\$ I}_{5}$ per 100 .
Japanese, or Thunberg's. 18 to 20 inches, $\$ 15$ per 100.
BUCKTHORN, or RHAMNUS Catharticus. 1 to 2 feet, $\$ 8$ per ioo; 2 to 3 feet, $\$$ I 2 per 100.
Carpinus Caroliniana. American Hornbeam, or Blue Beech. 2 to 3 feet, $\$ 30$ per 100 .
FAGUS sylvatica. European Beech. 2 to 3 feet, \$30 per 100 .
GLEDITSCHIA triacanthos, or Honey Locust. I to 2 feet, \$3 per ioo.
HAWTHORN, English. I to 2 feet, \$io per 100.
PRIVET, California. I to 2 feet, $\$ 6$ per $100 ; 2$ to 3 feet, $\$ 8$ per 100 .
Ibota. I to 2 feet, \$15 per 100 .

## Must not be Trimmed

INDIAN CURRANT. Symphoricarpos. 18 to 24 inches, \$i2 per 100 .

LILACS, Common. 1 to 2 feet, \$I5 per ioo; 3 to 4 feet, $\$ 20$ per ioo.
QUINCE, Japan. I to 2 feet, $\$$ io per 100 .
ROSA multiflora. I to 2 feet, \$I $2.50^{\text {per }} 100$.
rugosa. 2 to 3 feet, $\$_{\text {I } 2.50}$ per Ioo.
SPIREA, Golden. 2 to 3 feet, $\$ 20$ per 100 .
opulifolia. 3 to 4 feet, \$ro per 100 .
Thunbergii. 12 to 18 inches, $\$ 20$ per 100.
Van Houttei. 2 feet, $\$ 20$ per 100.

## EVERGREEN

All can be kept at any Desired Height by Trimming
ARBORVIT $\mathbb{E}$, American. 12 to 18 inches, $\$_{\text {io }}$ per IOO; I8 to 24 inches, $\$ 15$ per 100.
Siberian. 12 to 18 inches, $\$ 25$ per 100 ; 18 to 24 inches, $\$ 35$ per ioo.
HEMLOCKS. 12 to 15 inches, $\$ 25$ per 100 .
SPRUCE, Norway. 12 to 18 inches, $\$ 20$ per 100; I8 to 24 inches, $\$ 25$ per 100 .
White. I to 2 feet, $\$ 25$ per 100.
PINE, White. 18 inches, $\$ 30$ per 100 .

## Hardy Native Ferns

ADIANTUM Capillus-Veneris. Native from Virginia to Florida. Delicate, tremulous fronds. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.25$ for 10 .
pedatum. Maidenhair. Grows to a height of I8 inches, in moist woods. 20 cts . each, $\$_{\text {I. }} 75$ for I .
ASPLENIUM angustifolium. Narrow-Leaved Spleenwort. Light green, graceful fronds; moist, shady places. 20 cts. each, $\$ 1.75$ for 10. platyneuron. Ebony Spleenwort. On rocks and banks. I2 cts. each, \$I for 10.
Filix-fœmina. Lady Fern. Handsome fern; grows to 3 feet; good for single specimens. 20 cts. each, \$1. 75 for 10.
CAMPTOSORUS rhizophyllus. Walking Leaf. Slender fronds, rooting at the tip. 15 cts . each, \$1. 25 for 10.
dicksonia punctilobula. Hay-scented Fern. In open, sunny places, pale green. 12 cts. each, \$i for 10 .

DRYOPTERIS acrostichoides. Christmas Fern. Evergreen, growing on hillsides and shady places. 15 cts. each, $\$ 1.25$ for 10.
Filix-mas. Male Fern. Beautiful Fern; rocky woods. 30 cts. each.
marginalis. Evergreen Wood Fern. Pretty evergreen. I5 cts. each, $\$ 1.25$ for 10.
Noveboracensis. New York Fern. Pale green; good for massing. 15 cts. each, $\$_{\text {r. } 25}$ for Io.
LYGODIUM palmatum. Climbing, or Hartford Fern. A distinct and graceful twining Fern; in moist soil and partial shade. 50 cts. each, \$4 for io.
ONOCLEA sensibilis. Sensitive Fern. Fertile fronds are ornamental; moist places, sunshine or shade. 12 cts, each, \$i for 10.
struthiopteris. Ostrich Fern. Tall, graceful Fern, for rich, moist soil. 25 cts. each, \$2.25 for 10


Hardy Ferns

OSMUNDA cinnamomea. Cinnamon Fern. Tall, fine Fern, clothed with rusty wool when young; in wet places. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.25$ for 10 .
Claytoniana. Fertile pinnæ in pairs. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.25$ for 10 .
spectabilis. Royal Fern. Heretofore confused with the European species Regalis, and commonly sold as such. One of our finest Ferns; grows by the waterside, in sun or shade; crozierlike young fronds. 30 cts . each, $\$ 2.75$ for 10.

PHEGOPTERIS Phegopteris. Long Beech Fern. Moist woods and hillsides. I2 cts. each, \$I for 10 .

Phegopteris Dryopteris. Oak Fern. Grows ifoot high; triangular frond. I5c. each, \$I. 25 for 10. hexagonoptera. Broad Beech Fern. Dry woods and hillsides; leaves fragrant. I5 cts. each, \$1. 25 for 10.
POLYPODIUM vulgare. Good evergreen for shaded rocks. 12 cts. each, \$r for 10.
WOODSIA Ilvensis. For rocky places; small plant. 20 cts. each, $\$_{1 .} 75$ for 10.
WOODWARDIA angustifolia. Chain Fern. I foot high; grows in wet places; easily cultivated. 20 cts. each, \$i. 75 for 10.
Virginica. Taller than the last. 20 cts. each, \$1. 75 for 10.

## For The Lake Edge

ACORUS Calamus. Sweet Flag. A hardy waterside plant, with sword-shaped leaves, attaining a height of 2 to 3 feet. The horizontal rootstocks are pungent and aromatic. I5 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10 .
gramineus variegatus. Variegated Sweet Flag. A smaller plant than A. Calamus; from Japan, forming compact, grassy tufts. Leaves beautifully striped with white. Often grown indoors and used in vases and hanging baskets. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.25$ for 10 .
ARISÆMA triphyllum. Jack-in-The-Pulpit. Green spathe, with purple stripes; effective scarlet fruit; prefers the shade. 12 cts. each, \$i for ro. Native.
ASCLEPIAS incarnata. Milkweed. Old-rose flowers. I5 cts. each, \$1.25 for io. Native.
ASTER prenanthoides. Tallest Swamp Aster. An effective plant, large, lilac flowers; wavy stem. 12 cts. each, \$ifor fo. Native.
puniceus. Red-Stalk Aster. Beautiful lilacblue flowers; tall growth. 12 cts. each, \$i for 10. Native.
CALTHA palustris. Marsh Marigold. A beautiful plant, flourishing in wet places near running water. Flowers golden yellow, low, very showy, early-flowering. I5 cts. each, $\$ 1.25$ for 10. Native.
Chelone glabra. White Turtle Head. Sometimes tinted pink; also grows in dry ground. ${ }^{1} 5$ cts. each, $\$ 1.25$ for Io. Native.

EUPATORIUM maculatum. Spotted Joe-Pye Weed. Flowers pink or purple. I5 cts. each, \$1. 25 for Io. Native.
perfoliatum. Boneset. White flowers. 15 cts . each, $\$ 1.25$ for Io. Native.
GUNNERA manicata. Fine large, effective foliage; should be protected in the winter, with ample covering of leaves. \$r each.
HARDY BAMBOOS. 50 cts . to $\$ \mathrm{I}$ each.
HELONIAS bullata. Swamp Pink. Racemes of pink flowers. 20 cts. each, \$1. 75 for 10. Native.
HIBISCUS Moscheutos. Swamp Mallow. Rosecolored flowers; very showy. I5 cts. each, \$1. 25 for ro. Native.
IRIS Pseudacorus. Yellow Flag. Of stately growth; lemon-yellow. I5 cts. each, $\$$ I. 25 for 10 . versicolor. Trinity Flower. Lovely violet-blue; native. 12 cts. each, $\$ \mathrm{I}$ for Io .
LILIUM Canadense. Native; nodding flowers of shades of orange and yellow; graceful plant. 15 cts. each, $\$_{1.25}$ for 10.
Philadelphicum. Native; upright, orange flower. I5 cts. each, \$1. 25 for 10.
superbum. Turk's Cap. Finest native Lily, of stately growth, orange flowers in a large panicle. 15 cts. each, $\$_{\mathrm{I} .25}$ for 10.
LYTHRUM Salicaria. Purple Loosestrife. Spikes of rosy purple flowers, brilliant in a mass; attains a height of 11 feet in moist ground. $I_{5}$ cts. each, \$1. 25 for 10.

LOBELIA cardinalis. Rich cardinal-red flowers. I5 cts. each, \$r. 25 for io.
MYOSOTIS palustris. True Forget-me-not. Of easy culture and flourishes near running water, or in moist, shady ground. Flowers freely from spring until fall; sky-blue, with a yellow eye. Io cts. each, 75 cts. for 10.
NELUMBO lutea. American Lotus, or Water Chinquapin. A noble species, with large glaucous green leaves, 1 to 2 feet across. Flowers pale yellow, 6 to 10 inches in diameter when fully expanded. \$I each.
nucifera. Indian Lotus. This is the so-called Egyptian Lotus; leaves larger than in N. lutea, tipped with rosy pink: \$1.50 each.
nucifera alba. Flowers white, very large and showy. $\$ 2.50$ each.
nucifera rosea. Flowers with rose-colored petals. \$2.50 each.
nucifera rosea plena. Large, double form. $\$ 2.50$. each.
Shiroman. Large, double white. $\$ 3$ each.
NYMPHÆA (The Pond-lily) advena. Yellow Pond-lily, or Spatterdock. Grows on native margins of ponds or streams; foliage is effective. 20 cts . each, $\$ \mathrm{I} .50$ for Io. Native.
alba. European Water-lily. Large, floating leaves; flowers white, 4 to 5 inches wide; golden yellow stamens. Early and hardy. 50 cts. each.
odorata. Sweet-scented Water-Lily. Very beautiful white flowers, deliciously fragrant, with golden yellow stamens. 20 cts. each.
rosea. Cape Cod Water-Lily. Flowers pink. 50 cts. each.
ORONTIUM aquaticum. Golden Club. A plant with velvety bluish green leaves. Leaves 6 to I 2 inches long, either floating or standing erect. Flowers golden yellow, borne on a white stalk in early spring. Grows in tidal water. Native. 20 cts . each, $\$ \mathrm{I} .50$ for 10.
PELTANDRA sagittæfolia. Arrow Arum. An upright plant, with deep green arrow-shaped leaves. Flowers white, resembling a calla lily, blooming in late spring. Adds interest and variety to margins of ponds. 15 cts . each, \$1.25 for 10.

PHRAGMITES phragmites. Tall, perennial reedlike grass, feathery heads, silvery. 35 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ for 10.
PONTEDERIA cordata. Pickerel-Weed. A strong-growing plant, with handsome foliage, Flowers blue, in a dense spike, showy, freely produced in the summer. Thrives best in water Io to 12 inches deep. An excellent plant for water gardens, shores of ponds and streams. 20 cts. each, $\$_{\text {I. }} 50$ for 10.
SAGITTARIA latifolia. Arrowhead. Leaves arrowshaped, bright green. Flowers pure white; forms on an erect scape. 15 cts . each, $\$_{1.25}$ for Io.
SARRACENIA flava. Yellow Pitcher-Plant, or Trumpet-Leaf. An interesting bog plant, with curious trumpet-like pitchers. Flowers yellowish green. Native. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.25$ for 10.
purpurea. Side-Saddle Flower. A plant growing in peat bogs. Flowers singular in form, with lurid purple petals. Native. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.25$ for ro.
TYPHA angustifolia. Narrow-leaved Cat-Tail. A marsh plant, growing in shallow water. Leaves long and narrow, the staminate and pistillale portions of the spikes usually distant. Io cts. each, 80 cts . for 10 .
latifolia. Cat-Tail. Height 4 to 8 feet. Leaves about an inch wide; brown velvety spikes. Native. Io cts. each, 80 cts . for 10.
ULIMARIA rubra. Queen of the Prairie. Beautiful deep pink panicles. $\mathrm{I}_{5} \mathrm{cts}$. each, $\$_{\text {I. } 25}$ for 10.
Verbena hastata. Wild Hyssop. Deep purple spikes. 15 cts. each, $\$ \mathrm{I} .25$ for 10 .
VERNONIA Noveboracensis. Ironweed. Rich purple flowers, of tall growth. I5 cts. each, \$1. 25 for 10 .

## Shrubs for Moist Ground

BENZOIN Benzoin. Spice Bush. Native. Earliest in flower; honey-colored rosettes; ornamental fruit in autumn. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.25$ for io.
CORNUS stolonifera. Red-twigged Dogwood. A beautiful shrub at all seasons. 35 cts. each, $\$_{3.25}$ for 10 .
ROSA Carolina. Tall bush, with single, deep pink flowers, crimson hips, lasting through the winter. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.25$ for 10 ; larger plants, 35 cts. each, $\$ 3.25$ for 10.
SAMBUCUS Canadensis. Common Elder. White flowers; effective in a mass; purple berries in August. 25 C each, $\$ 2$ for 10 .
SPIRÆA salicifolia. Quaker Lady. A pretty shrub with white panicles. 25 cts each, $\$ 2.25$ for 10 .

## For the Conservatory

We keep in stock Ferns and Flowering Plants in small pots suitable for jardinieres. 10 cts. each

ACACIA armata. Yellow globular blooms. 50 cts . to \$1 each.
dealbata. Yellow flowers, with graceful foliage. 50 cts . each.
ACALYPHA Macafeana. Bronze and crimson foliage; good for bedding. Io cts. each, 75 cts. for 10.
AGAPANTHUS umbellatus. Clusters of blue flowers on long stems. 25 cts . each, $\$ 2.25$ for 10 .
aloysia citriodora. Lemon Verbena. i5 cts. each, $\$_{1.25}$ for 10.
ASPARAGUS medeoloides. The well-known Smilax. IO cts. each, 75 cts. for 10.
plumosus nanus. Ornamental climber. 15 cts. each, \$1. 25 for 10.
ASPIDISTRA lurida. Useful house plant. 25 cts. to \$I each.
lurida variegata. Striped with white. 50 cts. to $\mathrm{S}_{\mathrm{I}}$ each.
BRUNFELSIA Hopeana; syn., Francisea Hopeana. Handsome plant, with violet flowers. 50 cts . each.
CHEIRANTHUS Cheiri. The fragrant wallflower; shades of yellow and brown. I5 cts. each, \$I. 25 for 10.
CHRYSANTHEMUM frutescens, Queen Alexandra. A fine variety of the Paris Daisy, large, glistening white flowers, often double and semi-double. ${ }_{5} 5$ cts. each, St. $_{25}$ for 10.
CLIVIA miniata. Imantophyllum. Lily-like flowers of orange-buff color. \$r to $\$_{3}$ each.
CYPERUS alternifolius. Always green and attractive; a good house plant. 20 cts. each, \$1. 75 for 10 .
CYTISUS Canariensis. Genista. Yellow racemes of pea-shaped flowers. 30 cts. each.
DRACÆNA terminalis. Ornamental plant, crimson and pink foliage. 50 cts . each.


Asparagus plumosus nanus


Richardia Africana
EUCHARIS Amazonica. Pure white; delightful fragrance. 25 cts. each.
EUONYMUS Japonicus. Green and yellow foliage; half-hardy. 30 cts . each, larger plants, 50 cts . each.
FICUS elastica. 25 cts. each; special prices for larger plants.
pandurata. A stately plant. $\$_{3}$ each.
repens. Useful creeper. Io cts. each, 75 cts. for 10.
GREVILLEA robusta. Useful for garden grouping. I5 cts. each, Sr. 25 for 10.
JASMINUM grandiflorum. Catalonian Jasmine. Of graceful habit; deliciously fragrant white flowers. 25 cts. each.
primulinum. Early-flowering Jasmine from China; large, yellow flowers.
revolutum. Italian Yellow Jasmine. Very fragrant. 25 cts. each.
MYRTUS communis. Evergreen, glossy foliage. 50 cts. each.
OLEO fragrans. Osmanthus. Small, white flower of exquisite fragrance. 50 cts. each.
PLUMBAGO Capensis. Blue clusters; free-flowering. 25 cts. each.
RICHARDIA Africana. The White Calla-Lily. I5 cts. each, $\$_{1.25}$ for 10.
STRELITZIA regina. Bird of Paradise Flower. Tropical plant of great beauty; blue and orange flowers. $\$ 5$ each.
SWAINSONIA galegifolia. White racemes of pea shaped blossoms. I5 cts. each.
TECOMA Capensis. Ornamental climbing shrub; orange-red flowers. 35 cts. each.
VIbURNUM Tinus. Laurustinus. Cool greenhouse shrub; white flowers. 35 cts . each.


## For the Kitchen Garden and Orchard fruit trees and small fruits

Of the great variety of fine fruits and small fruits, the following lists comprise the choicest varieties for garden or orchard planting, or for growing in fruit houses.

Good soil, proper pruning, special care in planting, and suitable mulching with all fruit trees are important, and well repay this special care in early fruiting and fine quality of fruit.

All fruit trees and small fruits, being entirely hardy, can be safely and advantageously planted at proper time, either in autumn or spring. Spring planting for Apricots, Nectarines and Peaches is, however, recommended for exposed situations, especially in the New England states.

By the proper selection of varieties, the period of ripening of apples and pears may be extended from midsummer until late autumn and winter. For immediate fruiting, extra size fruiting trees of many of the varieties are supplied at reasonable prices.

Standard Apples should be planted from 25 to 40 feet apart each way; Standard Pears, Cherries, Plums, Peaches, Apricots and Nectarines, 15 to 20 feet apart each way; Quinces, 10 feet apart; Dwarf Apples, 5 to 6 feet apart; Grapes, 6 to io feet apart; Blackberries, 5 to 6 feet apart; Currants, Gooseberries and Raspberries, 2 to 4 feet apart.

Special prices are quoted on all the leading fruits and small fruits by the 100 and 1,000 .
Special attention is called to the Trained Fruit Trees.

## TRAINED FRUIT TREES FOR FRUIT HOUSES AND GARDENS

With direct importations, exceptional facilities are now offered for supplying the best Trained Fruit Trees obtainable in large variety, and of different forms and sizes, and of the choicest varieties for fruit houses and gardens. Extra-size trees for these purposes are also supplied at reasonable prices.

Owing to the increased demand for these Trained Fruit Trees, both for fruit houses and gardens, it is desirable that orders should be entered as far in advance of the shipping season as possible.

Apples, Pears and Plums are usually grown as cordons, or in the horizontal-trained form. Apricots, Peaches and Nectarines, fan-trained, for covering walls, trellises, etc. In obtaining the larger sizes of these fan-trained trees, immediate fruiting may be secured.

Prices: Horizontal-trained Trees, 2 tiers, 3,4 and 5 tiers, $\$_{15}$ to $\$ 35$ per doz.; Cordons, single and double, $\$ 10$ to $\$ 20$ per doz.; Dwarf Fan-trained, of different sizes, including extra bearing trees, $\$ 20$ to $\$ 40$ per doz., according to size.

## The Best Apples

Standard trees, $\$ 3$ to $\$ 6$ per doz.; extra fruiting size, $\$ 9$ to $\$ 18$ per doz.; dwarf trees, from $\$ 5$ to $\$ 10$ per doz., according to size and variety.

For Trained Trees, see page 44 for prices.

## SUMMER APPLES

Early Harvest. Pale yellow. August.
Early Strawberry. Red. August.
Golden Sweet. Yellow. August, September.
Red Astrachan. Crimson. August.
Sops of Wine. Dark crimson. August, September
Sweet Bough. Large, yellow. August.
Tetofsky. Yellow, striped red. July, August.
William's Favorite. Large, red. August.
Yellow Transparent. Yellow. August.

## AUTUMN APPLES

Alexander. Deep red. September, October.
Fall Pippin. Yellow. October to December.
Fameuse, or Snow Apple. Skin crimson. November to January.
Gladstone. Large, red, streaked on yellow. September.
Gravenstein. Striped red and green. September, October.
Maiden's Blush. Yellow, red cheek. September, October.
Oldenburg. Yellow, streaked with red. September.
Porter. Medium, yellow. September.
Pumpkins Sweet. Yellow russet. October, November.
Red Bietigheimer. Pale yellow and crimson. September.
Sherwood's Favorite. Red and yellow. September.
Washington Strawberry. Large, yellow and red. September, October.

## WINTER APPLES

Alaska. Large, dark red.
Baldwin. Bright red. December to March.
Ben Davis. Large and handsome. December to April.
Bismarck. Fruit large, yellow; excessive bearer. November to February.
English Russet. Pale yellow. December to June.
Fallawater. Very handsome. November to March.
Golden Russet. Reddish russet. November to April.
Hubbardston. November to January.
Jonathan. Red and yellow. November to March.
King. Red; large; fine. November to January.
Lady Apple. Small, yellow, red cheek. November to May.
Mann. Deep yellow. January to April.
Newtown Pippin. Red. November to June.
Northern Spy. Striped. December to June.
Pewaukee. Yellow and red. January to May.
Rambo. Mottled yellow and red. October to January.
Red Russet. Red, light russet. January to April.
Rhode Island Greening. Large, green. December to April.
Roxbury Russet. Russet. December to June.
Seek-no-Further. Dull red, light dots. November to February.
Spitzenburg. Red. November and December.
Sutton Beauty. Waxy yellow. November to April.
Tolman's Sweet. Pale yellow. November to April. Wagener. Deep red. December to May.
White Pippin. Greenish white. January to June. Winesap. Deep red. December to May.
Yellow Bellfower. Yellow and red. November to April.

## CRAB APPLES

Excelsior. Large, early.
General Grant. Large, yellow, red cheek. October. Hyslop. Crimson. September.
Large Red Siberian. September and October.
Martha. Yellow, shaded light red. October, November.
Queen. Crimson, handsome. Setpember.
Transcendent. Red and yellow. September.
Whitney. Green, striped with carmine. August.
Yellow Siberian. Golden yellow.

## The Best Pears

All Pears should be gathered from ten days to two weeks before they are ripe. Proper thinning of the fruit early in the season is also important.

Standard trees, $\$ 4$ to $\$ 6$ per doz.; extra, $\$ 9$ to $\$ 12$ per doz.; extra fruiting size, $\$ 15$ to $\$ 25$ per doz.; dwarf trees, $\$ 3$ to $\$ 10$ per doz., according to size and variety.
For Trained Trees, for gardens, walls and fruit houses see page 44 for prices.

## SUMMER PEARS

Bartlett. Lárge size; one of the best. August, September.
Brandywine. Yellow and russet. August.
Clapp's Favorite. Large, yellow. August.
Dearborn's Seedling. Pale yellow. August.
Koonce. Medium yellow, carmine on one side and dotted. Early.
Manning's Elizabeth. Rich and excellent. August. Margaret. Greenish yellow and brown. August.
Souvenir du Congres. Yellow. September.
Tyson. Bright yellow. August.
Wilder. Medium size. August.

## AUTUMN PEARS

Beurre Bosc. Russet; very fine. September, October. Duchess d'Angouleme. A magnificent large Pear. September, October.
Flemish Beauty. Fine. September. October. Howell. Light yellow. September, October. Kieffer. Fine for market. October, November.


Koonce Pear

## AUTUMN PEARS, continued

Seckel. Small and dark color; very fine. Sept., Oct. Sheldon. Large; very fine; red and russet; one of the best. October.
Worden-Seckel. A seedling of the Seckel, which it surpasses in size. October. \$I to \$r.50.

## EARLY WINTER PEARS

Beurre d'Anjou. Large. November, December.
Beurre Clairgeau. Red and yellow. November, December.
Dana Hovey. Small and fine. November to January.
Lawrence. Golden yellow. November, December.
Vicar. Large; very late. November to February.
Winter Nelis. Dull russet. December, January.

## LATE WINTER PEARS

Beurre Easter. Rich yellow. January to March. Josephine de Malines. Fine. December.
President Mas. Large yellow. December and January.

## The Best Peaches

Standard trees for orchard and garden planting, $\$ 2.50$ to $\$ 5$ per doz. Very low prices per 100 and 1,000. All Peach trees should be closely pruned in February or March.

For Trained Trees, see page 44 for prices.
Admiral Dewey. Freestone; yellow. Early.
Alexander. White and red. Late July.
Brigdon. Freestone; juicy; yellow and red. Sept.
Crawford's Early. Yellow. Early September.
Crawford's Late. Very large; yellow. Late Sept. Early York. White, red cheek. Fine . August.
Elberta. Yellow; juicy; transports well. September. Foster. New; large and yellow. Early September. Large Early York. White. Late August.
Morris White. Entirely white. Middle of September.
Niagara. Hardy; fine. September.
Oldmixon Cling. Yellow. Late September.
Oldmixon Free. White. Early September.
Red-Cheek Melocoton. Yellow, rich and juicy. Middle of September.
River's Early York. Medium; freestone. August.
Stump the World. Red and white. Late September.
Wonderful. Freestone; large; yellow. October.
Waterloo. White; juicy; cling. Late July.
Yellow Rareripe. Freestone; juicy; orange-yellow. September.

## The Best Apricots

Standard Trees for orchard and garden planting, $\$ 5$ to $\$ 10$ per doz.

For Trained Trees, see page 44.
Breda. Small; orange. Early August.
Moorpark. Large and fine. July
Early Golden. Small; pale orange. July.
Orange. Medium. July.
Peach. Very large; rich. August.
Superb. Very productive and hardy. July.

## The Best Nectarines

Standard Trees for orchard and garden planting, $\$ 5$ to $\$ 10$ per doz.

For Trained Trees, see page 44.
Boston. Bright yellow. August.
Early Violet. Green; free. August.
Elruge. Greenish yellow. September.
Lord Napier. Very large. August.
Newton. Large and fine. September.
Pitmaston. Orange; late. September.
Stanwick. Fine. September.
Victoria. Very large. September.

## The Best Plums

Standard trees for orchard and garden planting, $\$ 5$ to $\$ 10$ per doz.; extra, $\$ 12$ to $\$ 18$ per doz.; dwarf trees, $\$ 5$ to $\$ 10$ per doz., according to size and variety.

For Trained Trees, see page 44.
Archduke. Large, dark. October.
Bradshaw. Violet. August.
Empire. Large and oval. Purple. September.
Giant Prune. Yellow, large. September.
Grand Duke. Large. October. \$I.
Green Gage. Small, fine. September.
Lombard. Violet-red; medium. September.
Niagara. Early; large, dark purple. Mid-August.
Purple Reine Claude. Purple; of fine flavor. Sept. Shropshire Damson. Purple. October.
Victoria. Very large; red. September.
Washington. Green. Late August.
Yellow Gage. Rich yellow. August.
Weaver. Large; fine.

## JAPANESE VARIETIES OF PLUM

Trees with fine foliage and fine early-bearing fruit. Abundance. Large, amber-color. August.
Burbank. Large, fine-flavored.
Kelsey. Large and fine.
Ogon. Yellow. Early August.
Satsuma. Large, dark red, of fine quality. Hardy. September.
Wickson. Very large, yellow and red. September. Willard. Dark red. July.

## The Best Cherries

Standard trees for orchard and garden planting, $\$ 5$ to $\$ 10$ per doz.; extra, $\$ 12$ to $\$ 18$ per doz. All Cherry trees succeed best in dry, well-drained soil.

For Trained Trees, see page 44.

## SWEET CHERRIES

Black Tartarian. Late June.
Coe's Transparent. Late June.
Elton. Pale yellow. Late June.
Governor Wood. Red. Late June.
Napoleon. Yellow. Early July.
Tradescant's. Black. Middle of July.
Yellow Spanish. Late June.
Windsor. Large, dark purple. Late.
Reine Hortense. Middle of July.

## SOUR CHERRIES

Archduke. Early July.
Belle Magnifique. Late July.
Early Richmond. Through June.
Empress Eugenie. Middle of July.
Late Duke. Late July.
May Duke. Middle of June.
Montmorency. Early July.
Morello. English. Late July.
Royal Duke. July.

## The Best Quinces

Angers. Profuse bearer. October.
Apple, or Orange. Golden yellow. October.
Vourgeat. Golden yellow. Large. October.
Champion. Oval fruit. October.
Meech's Prolific. Large, fine quality.
Rea, or Rea's Mammoth. Large.

## Best Hardy Grapes

Strong vines, selected for early fruiting, 25 to 50 ets.; very low prices per 100 and 1,000 .

## BLACK GRAPES

Campbell's Early. Large; very fine.
Concord. Large; handsome.

## BLACK GRAPES, continued

Eaton. Very large bunch and fruit.
Eumelan. Sweet and tender.
Hartford. Very early. Reliable.
Mills. Fine flavor; large and juicy.
Moore's Early. Large; prolific.
Worden. Large and handsome.

## RED GRAPES

Agawam. Juicy; fine.
Brighton. Rich; early.
Catawba. Large; rich.
Delaware. Well known.

Moyer. Fruit like Delaware.
Salem. Large and tender.
Ulster Prolific. Finest qualities.
Wyoming. Large, rich red.

## WHITE GRAPES

Green Mountain, or Winchell. Earliest white Grape. McKinley. Very early. Fine quality.
Moore's Diamond. Rich flavor.
Niagara. Hardy, vigorous, productive; flavor one of the very best.
Pocklington. Golden yellow. Productive.
Rebecca. Medium; delicious.

## The Best Small Fruits

Very low prices per 1,000 on these small fruits. Quotations on application.

BLACKBERRIES. Strong, well-rooted canes, $5^{\circ}$ cts. to \$I per dozen. Agawam, Ancient Briton, Early King, Eldorado, Erie, Kittatinny, Lawton, Minnewaski, Rathbun Taylor, Wilson.
CURRANTS. Fine, well-rooted, 2 -yr. and extra-size plants, \$i to \$2 per doz. Low prices in quantity.
Black-Black Champion, Lee's Prolific.
Red-Cherry, Fay's Prolific, Perfection, Pomona, Prince Albert, Red Dutch, Versailles, Victoria, Wilder.
White-White Dutch, White Grape, White Imperial.
Standard, or Tree. The hardy Currants, grown as standards, are most interesting and valuable. The free-growing, hardy varieties bear as profusely as do plants grown in bush form. The standards are effective for garden borders. Well-rooted plants on stocky stems, $\$ 5$ to $\$$ io per dozen, according to size; extra, \$I 5 per doz.
DEWBERRY, Lucretia. The Trailing BlackBERRY. Ripens before the blackberry.

GOOSEBERRIES, Best American. \$r per dozen; extra, \$1.50 per dozen. Columbia, Golden Prolific, Downing, Houghton, Smith's Improved, Triumph, Red Jacket.
Best English. \$2 and \$3 per dozen. Crown Bob, Industry, Whitesmith.
LOGAN BERRY. A cross between a blackberry and raspberry; dark red color; raspberry flavor. \$3 per doz.
MAYBERRY, Japanese Golden. Large fruit in May. \$3 per dozen.
RASPBERRIES. Strong canes, 50 cts . to $\$$ I per doz. Special prices per 100 and $\mathrm{I}, 000$.
Blackcaps-Columbian, Gregg, Ohio, Palmer, Schaffer's Colossal.
Red-Clarke, Champlain, Cuthbert, Fastolf, Franconia, Herstine, Superlative, Fontenoy, Japanese Raspberry, or Wineberry.
Yellow-Brinckle's Orange, Golden Queen.

## Strawberry Plants

To insure a good crop of Strawberries the following season, ordinary layer plants may be put out in spring, or pot-grown plants in August or early September. The latter are in every way preferable. Of the large number of varieties now in cultivation, the following comprise the best.

Strong layer plants, $\$ 1.50$ and $\$ 2$ per 100 ; strong, well-rooted plants, $\$ 3$ to $\$ 5$ per 100

Bismarck. Fine large fruit; late
Brandywine. Large and fine.
Bubach, Perfect. Very large.
Challenge. Large and excellent.
Commonwealth, Late; fine.
Excelsior. Very early; valuable.
Gandy. Very large; extra late.
Gladstone. Large, early, conical.
Glen Mary. Large; rich, sweet, late.
Haverland, Perfect. Large; light; early.

Marshall. Early; large and fine.
McKinley. Vigorous; healthy; late.
Midnight. Late; large.
Monarch. Fine English variety.
Nick Ohmer. Of giant size.
Nimrod. Large; medium; early.
Palmer's Early. Large and juicy.
Oom Paul. Very large; delicious.
Sharpless. Large; mid-season.
Wm. Belt. Large and fine. Early.

## Esculent Roots

## ASPARAGUS

A good Asparagus bed is one of the perennial luxuries of a good garden. When once established, a properly made bed will last for years. In planting, the ground should be thoroughly prepared by trenching and made rich. The top of the plants should be covered about 2 or 3 inches, and after being planted, the plants in the row should be a few inches below the surface of the edges, so that the depression may be filled in with the natural growth of the roots toward the surface. Spring is the preferable time for putting out the plants.
Early Argenteuil. Best of all Asparagus. From imported seed, two-year-old roots. Strong, 2-year-old roots, $\$ 2$ per 100 .

## RHUBARB

The "Great American Pie Plant" still finds a place in nearly every garden. One of the most easily grown of all hardy plants. Strong roots, $\$ 2$ per doz. Low price per 100

Early Scarlet.

## Early Crimson.

Giant. Large and fine.

Myatt's Linnæus. Very early and tender.
Prince Albert. Fine; rich-flavored.
Victoria. Very large; excellent for canning.


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| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Symphoricarpos ........... }{ }^{6} 86 \\ & \text { Symphytum .............. } \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |
| Syringa . . . . . . . . . . . . 26, 39 |  |
| Tagetes............................... 27Tamarix .......... |  |
|  |  |
| Taxodium . . . . . . . . . . . 39 |  |
| Taxus.................. $3^{1}$ |  |
| Tecoma |  |
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| Tilia ...... . . . . . . . . . 39 |  |
| Tradescantia . . . . . . . . . . . . . . |  |
|  |  |
| Trolliu |  |
| Tsuga |  |
| Ulmari |  |
| Ulmus |  |
| $\mathrm{Vagneria}_{\text {Valeriana .................. }}^{8} 8$ |  |
|  |  |
| Verbena |  |
| Vernonia . . . . . . . . . . . . . ${ }^{8}$ |  |
|  |  |
| Viburnum |  |
|  |  |
| Viola................. 8 |  |
| Willow........... 22, 25, 38 |  |
| Wistaria . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 3 \% |  |
|  |  |
| Xanthorrhiza ........... $z^{7}$ |  |
| Xanthoxylum . . . . . . . . . . 39 <br> Xolisma |  |
|  |  |
| Yew . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $3^{\text {1 }}$ |  |
| Yuccan . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ${ }^{86}$ |  |
|  |  |
| Zinnia . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . |  |

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